The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873. NUMBER 226.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THEO. J. ELMORE & CO.,

Formerly 46 East Van Buren-st.,

NOW 78 STATE-ST.,

(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s,)

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in

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Sheet Music, Books, &c.

Agents for the Standard and Popular Publications of Messrs. LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia; also, agents for the celebrated PETERS' LEIPSIG EDITION OF CLASSICAL MUSIC, the cheapest and most elegant edition extant. The choicest stock of CLASSICAL Music ever opened in Chicago. We invite the PROFESSION and MUSICAL PUBLIC to call and examine this department.

Our facilities for filling orders are as perfect as those of any Music House in this country, and we guarantee to dealers in the city and abroad accuracy and dispatch.

New Organs and Pianos to rent on easy terms.

VIOLIN and GUITAR Strings a SPECIALTY.

MUSICIANS will do well to try our best strings. We WARRANT them SUPERIOR to anything in this market.

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Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

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PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

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Suing without attorneys' fees. No collections, no charges. Responsibility we can prove. Making collections as cheap in country as city. Unequaled facilities. Push, dispatch, and promptness are inducements we offer the public. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 166 Madison-st.

RANGES, &c.

Warren Ranges,
Richmond Ranges,
Stewart Cook Stoves,
American Cook Stoves,
Diamond Furnaces,

And a very desirable line of new Housekeeping Goods.

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80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

VAN'S RANGES,

Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,

S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

HYDROKONIA.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

One Hundred Thousand People die annually in the United States of Consumption. Three-fourths of all consumptive cases begin with Catarrh. Catarrh neglected is as sure in its tendency to Lung Disease as is the brook from the mountain to run to the sea. Catarrh is readily cured by Medical Hydrokonia. Unquestionable references given. OLESSON PRATT, M. D., northwest cor. of Dearborn and Madison-sts., "Chicago Savings Institution Building.

WATCHES, &c.

FINE WATCHES.

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

EDGINGS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

J. B. SHAY,

243 & 245 WEST MADISON-ST.,

Having just received from Europe a large importation of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, which should have been delivered last January, will, to insure their sale in season, offer them for the next two weeks at the actual

IMPORTATION COST PRICE.

Ladies are respectfully invited to examine these goods. They will find a large number of entirely NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS, at prices that must be satisfactory.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ALL WHO EAT!

Come Thursday, April 3, 1873,

And get the best thing you ever had for nothing,

A GOOD TURKEY DINNER.

Southeast Corner of Clark and Madison-sts.,

Under Boston Square-Dealing Clothing.

NOTICE.

Mr. D. W. COAN is no longer in our employ.
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO.

NEW PUBLICATION.

THE PRACTICAL MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

CONTENTS:

SIR JOSIAH MASON. (With Portrait).
THE COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OF RUSSIA.
FRENCH PORCELAIN.
COAL AND COAL MINING.
LONDON FOOD SUPPLY. By James Greenwood, the "Amateur Casual."
THE IRON AND MINERAL TRADES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.
LORD BRABAZON'S REPORT ON THE INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF FRANCE.
TRADE AND HANDICRAFT NEWSPAPERS IN LONDON.
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With many other papers of great value, amply illustrated.

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118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines,

Imported from France by last steamer. Mr. E. ODDOUX has the honor to inform amateurs that he has recently arrived with a large assortment of the newest plants, first-class fruit trees, new kinds of Roses, Flowers, Onions, and Bulbs, and Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Everything is in perfect condition, and is offered at very moderate prices. The store is located at No. 285 Wabash-av.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time. C. H. BECKWITH.

KIRKLAND GRATE COAL,

Mined by Kirkland & Co., Veeders, Fountain Co., Ind. Sold by C. H. DYER & CO., Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

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EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

HARDWARE

58 and 60 Lake-st.

Builders' Hardware a specialty. All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

STATIONERY.

J. M. W. JONES,

STATIONER,

PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

NOW IF EVER.

Preparations are positive and complete for the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT for benefit of the Public Library of Ky., promptly on Tuesday, April 8, 1873. Buyers who desire to participate must secure tickets immediately. If patrons will apply early to-day, it is believed that none need be disappointed. Official lists of the drawing will be ready for general distribution as soon as they can be printed after the Concert. All gifts awarded are payable in currency on the fourth day after the drawing, without any discount being deducted. The Ten Thousand Cash Gifts to be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders aggregate a vast total of

$500,000 CURRENCY,

as follows, viz:

One Grand Gift, Cash,			$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,			50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,			25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,			5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of	500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of	400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of	300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of	200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of	100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of	10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash,		-	$500,000

Remember that the Concert and drawing are under authority of a special act of the Legislature, and Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Ky., has charge of the business. There are only 100,000 tickets in the scheme, making the chances one in ten. Buy Eleven Tickets for $100. As the chances are one in ten, it is evident that the buyer who holds eleven has one more than is necessary to give him a good show for a full return of his money, at least, as well as a grand possibility of a splendid fortune. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check. Make haste. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 132 Dearborn-st., and 367 State-st.; HORTON & BRO., 537 West Lake-st.; F. V. FITZPATRICK, 853 State-st.; L. MANASSE, Optician, 88 West Madison-st., or at TREMONT HOUSE.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT Kenwood Station.

The whole or a part of that splendid Five Acre Block situated on Lake and Madison-avs., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 300 ft. of the Kenwood Depot. Grounds highly improved with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and by far the most desirable residence property south of Chicago, being in a very select neighborhood, and offering, as they do, an unobstructed view of the lake, sufficiently removed from the railroad to be free from all danger or annoyance therefrom. Price, $150 per front foot 150 ft. deep, or $200 per front foot 300 ft. deep. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

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At a bargain, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. Depot. Gothic Cottage on brick basement, containing 8 rooms, furnace, filter, well, and cistern; 104 by 121 ft., ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of W. P. JONES, Room 16, No. 162 LaSalle-st.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, $12,500,000 GOLD.

MILLER & DREW, AGENTS,

162 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

The Insurance of Rents, Leaseholds, Dwellings and Furniture a SPECIALTY.

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CALL AND EXAMINE THE NATIONAL AND WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES,

COMPLETE BEDS, &c.,

AT THE

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS CO.'S,

286 State-st.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

Together with Lease, Fixtures, and Good Will, at Quincy, Ill. Business founded in 1844, and has always been the leading house in the city. Best of reasons for selling. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business, in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy and liberal terms. For particulars address GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

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Eligible corner; centre of city; first-class; doing a fine business; invoice, $12,000; cash purchasers only wanted; owner going East. H. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

HOTELS.

POSITIVE OPENING APRIL 5.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

In consequence of the severe storm, the opening of this celebrated Hotel has been delayed till SATURDAY, April 5, when the finest and most commodious Hotel on the continent will be in perfect order to receive guests.
C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

Corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD TERMS, $3 PER DAY.

RICKCORDS & HUNTOON, Proprietors.

A. F. WELLS, formerly of Briggs House, W. D. RECTOR, late of Barnes House, } Clerks.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, 209, A. F. & A. M. School of Instruction every Thursday evening, in anteroom of Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st. Members will not fail to attend. Visitors courteously invited.

Masonic.

Special Communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30 p. m., in Oriental Hall.
E. G. BOWZER, Secretary.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Sinking of the "White Star" Steamship Atlantic on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

Appalling Loss of Life—Over Seven Hundred Persons Drowned.

The Vessel, with Over One Thousand Passengers, Runs on a Sunken Reef.

The Dreadful Calamity Occurs Twenty Miles from Halifax.

Scores of Men, Women, and Children Drowned in their Berths.

Inky Darkness and Howling Seas Add to the Horrors of the Scene.

Statement of One of the Officers of the Atlantic.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The agents of the White Star Line in this city have received dispatches from Halifax, saying that the steamer Atlantic was wrecked this afternoon on Meagher's Head, twenty miles from that place, and 700 lives lost. She was putting into Halifax, short of coal, and, the Captain being asleep, the pilot made a mistake in the lights, and ran her ashore. She had 1,000 passengers on board, and less than 300 were saved. All the women and children were lost. The Cunard and Government steamers have gone to the spot to render any assistance that may be needed. The third officer has reached Halifax, and reports that the steamer is a total loss. The agents of the line say that they have passages now engaged for 45,000 emigrants.

LATER.

Further advices, received at the office of the White Star Company, say that the accident occurred at 2 o'clock this morning. The vessel was on her way to this port. Third Officer Brady, who is the only person who has arrived at Halifax from the ill-fated vessel, says that the night was pitch dark, the wind was blowing a gale, and the rain was pouring down in torrents. He and the Captain went below soon after midnight. He was awakened by a shock, that threw him from his bed. He hurried on deck, and found it crowded with men, women, and children in a state of frantic terror. He immediately gave orders to cast away the boats, as the vessel was fast breaking up, but the attempt was not successful. The boats were all swamped. Mr. Brady plunged into the surf with a rope, and swam to Meagher's Head, the rock on which the Atlantic had struck. On this rope about 250 men managed to reach the rock. All the others on board went to the bottom. Not a woman or child was saved. The rescued persons were still in a bad fix, as the rock becomes entirely submerged at high water. The fishermen on the shore got to work, however, and succeeded in taking the survivors to the main land, after a desperate struggle with the waves.

Mr. Brady accounts for the accident in this way: There are two lights, one on Dent's Island, at the entrance to Halifax harbor, and one at Cape Sambro, twenty miles below. The pilot evidently mistook the latter for the former, and, as soon as the light was on the right, turned in as he thought to Halifax harbor, but really into an indentation between Cape Sambro and Cape prospect. Meagher's Head, a large sunken reef, lies between, and he ran upon it under full head of steam.

[To the Associated Press.]

HALIFAX, April 1.—The steamship Atlantic of the White Star Line, from Liverpool, March 20, for New York, running short of coal made for Halifax. When about twenty miles from that port, off Cape Prospect, at 2:30 o'clock this morning she ran ashore at Meagher's Head. She had on board over 1,000 men, women, and children. Only 250 succeeded in landing. The remainder, including all the women and children were lost. The Captain and third officer were saved. The first officer was drowned. On the first receipt of the news of the disaster, a Cunard and government steamer started to the assistance of the Atlantic. The third officer, who arrived here at 5:30 this afternoon, says the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 1.—The "White Star" steamer Atlantic, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool for New York, while coming into this port for coal, struck on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, 22 miles west of Halifax, and became a total wreck. Of about one thousand souls on board, upward of seven hundred were drowned. The third officer, Mr. Brady, arrived in this city this evening. He says that the Atlantic left Liverpool on the 20th of March with upward of 900 steerage passengers and about fifty cabin passengers. The steamer experienced boisterous weather during the passage, but all went well until noon on Monday, the 31st, when the supply of coal became nearly exhausted. The Captain determined to put into Halifax. The Captain and the third officer were on deck until midnight. The position was then judged to be Sombro Light, bearing N. N. W. 39 miles. The Captain then went into his chart-room leaving orders to be called if there was any change in the vessel's position. They went to bed about same time as the Captain. The next thing that he remembers is that he was thrown out of his bunk, and he heard the ship strike several times. He then rushed on deck, and found the Captain and officers there, and the deck full of passengers. He got an axe, and commenced to clear away a boat. The Captain and other officers were busy doing the same thing. Brady got this boat out, and put two women in it. A number of men attempted to get into it, and about a dozen succeeded. Just at this moment the steamer fell over on her beam end, and sank. Only one boat had been got out, and that was carried down by the steamer, and all on it were lost. Brady scrambled into the mizzen rigging, which was above water, and seeing that he could do nothing there, he then went forward and removed the halliards, being assisted by Quartermasters Speaman and Owen. Brady then took the halliards, and all three swam to the rock, and then a line was hauled ashore, and a number of passengers landed by it. A number had got on the rock, but as the tide was rising, their position was no better than on the vessel. Just then fishermen on shore came out in boats and took off those on the rock, and a large number from the rigging. Brady remained at the scene till noon to-day, when all who were alive on board had been taken from the wreck, except the Chief Officer, Mr. Frith, who was in the rigging shouting for help. Brady says he tried to get the fishermen to go to the rescue of Mr. Frith, but the sea was so heavy nobody would venture. Altogether, about 250 persons were saved, including Capt. Williams, also the fourth officer, Mr. Brown, the firemen and several of the engineers and sailors. Not a single woman or child was saved. Most of them, as well as hundreds of men, were drowned in their berths. The steamer struck about 2 o'clock this morning. The weather at the time was dark, but not thick, and the sea rough. Steamers are going down to-night to render what assistance they can. All the people saved from the wreck, with the exception of Brady, are still at Prospect, where the fishermen are giving them all the attention they possibly can.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Proceedings of the Investigation Yesterday—How the Road was Bled for "Legal Expenses."

NEW YORK, April 1.—At the Erie investigation to-day Samuel D. Babcock, Director of the Company, testified that the recent dividend may have been paid out of the proceeds of the sale of ten millions convertible bonds; that the larger part of the Erie stock is held abroad, and that one reason for declaring a dividend was to show foreign holders the good result of the change in the Directors and their economical management; that while he opposed declaring a dividend, believing that the money should have been used for liquidating debt and for construction, yet the Directors had a legal right to declare dividends. It had been represented to the witness that the proceeds of the property surrendered by Gould had been laid aside to pay the floating debt.

D. H. P. Archer testified that his profits in 1872, on a contract with the Erie Company for removing and delivering freight, were $13,837, and that on the day after the dividend was declared he negotiated a loan of $100,000 to meet current expenses.

Henry P. Antes, formerly in charge of the Bureau of Records, testified that in 1865 there were three vouchers for sums paid,—William M. Tweed, $100,000; for legal services, $10,700, at the time of the Fenian raid; $19,000 for a Democratic Convention in 1870. On account of the Democratic Convention Tweed got another $19,000. Just before Fisk was shot, $5,000 was paid to Tweed, who, in 1871, received for legal services over $1,400,000. These sums do not appear on the books of the Company. As the witness made out the vouchers, he was able to speak explicitly, and, to give him time to produce documents, the Committee took a recess.

After recess the following extracts were read from a mutilated book found in the Erie Railroad office, and furnished by Watson: James Fisk, Jr., legal and incidental expenses, March to December, 1868, $171,404; Daniel Drew, March, 1868, $52,600; Jay Gould, $122,000, from March to December, 1868; Hamilton Harris, 1868, legal expenses, $26,000; William M. Tweed, December, 1868, legal services, $30,000; Peter B. Sweeney, 1868, $150,000; Henry Thompson, legal expenses, July 30, 1868, $159,500; A. T. Barber, May, 1869, $4,000; Hamilton Harris, January to July, 1869, $22,443; William M. Tweed, $27,912; Samuel J. Tilden, January and February, 1869, $20,000; A. Van-Vechen, $5,000; A. T. Barber, March to June 1870, $47,000; Thomas C. Fields, $3,000; James Fisk, Jr., November, 1869 to June, 1870, $22,000; Jay Gould, October, 1869, $5,000; L. H. Hamilton, $2,500; Senator ——, $1,000; Jones & Marsh, $44,000; Legal expenses, September, 1870, $194,000; Hamilton Harris, $20,000; James O'Brien, $2,500; William M. Tweed, $47,750; A. VanVechten, $7,500; Hugh Hastings, legal expenses, April 25, 1868, $15,000.

The Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Municipal Elections.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 1.—A violent snow storm, the worst ever known on election day in this State, has prevailed all day since early forenoon, and in this city, the result is very quiet election, less than a two-thirds vote, and a complete Democratic triumph. J. C. Greggory, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 962 votes to 504 for J. C. McKenny, Republican. Many Republican church and temperance men voted for Greggory on the understanding, that he would enforce the law closing saloons on Sunday, and enforce the Temperance law. W. Farrel, Democrat, was elected Treasurer by 791 votes to 670 for C. G. Meyers, Republican. In the Fourth Ward the Republicans elected two Aldermen and a Supervisor, and nothing else in the city. C. E. Bross, Republican, brother of Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Chicago, was beaten for Alderman by only nine votes in a strong Democratic ward.

MORRIS, Ill., April 1.—At the city election here to-day, the Democrats and Liberals re-elected J. S. R. Scovill, Mayor, over Judge W. T. Hopkins, Republican. They also elected two of the five Aldermen. John Barr was re-elected Supervisor on the town ticket.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—The municipal election was contested by the Democrats and Republicans to-day, with more than usual zeal, resulting in the election of the Democratic ticket. The Hon. Levi H. Kellog, Mayor, has a majority of 217; H. L. Palmer, County Judge, 1,500; Emil Walber, City Attorney, 919; F. C. G. Brandt, Treasurer, 577. The Council stands 26 Democrats to 8 Republicans.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—At the election of city officers, to-day, the Republican and "Citizens" tickets were in the field. William M. Brewer, on the Citizens' ticket, is probably elected Mayor. The other city officers are about equally divided.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, April 1.—The election passed off quietly to-day, there being no opposition to the caucus nominees, with the exception of the Collectorship. J. B. Nash received a large majority of votes for that office. There were 958 votes cast, which was very good, considering the extremely unpleasant weather.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., April 1.—The city election passed off quietly. John S. Stuart, citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by 16 majority, over C. H. Morley, Republican. The remainder of the ticket is divided between the Republicans and Liberals.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 1.—The election to-day for city officers passed off quietly, and although the weather was wet there was an increased vote over that of two years ago. The returns, so far, are very meagre, but indicate that James Brown, Democrat, for Mayor, will have at least 2,500 majority over George Bain, Republican.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 1.—The election in Princeton Township to-day, passed off quietly, with only a little over half a vote. Result, 54 Republican majority in a vote of 480.

Illinois River News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 1.—The steamer Baker, light, from St. Louis, arrived at Peru last evening and departed this morning, towing two canal barges of ice for St. Louis, two river barges of ice for Paducah, Ky., and one for Columbus, Ky. There is now 11 feet of water in the channel from here to Peoria, the river having risen a foot since last Sunday, and is still rising.

THE STORM KING.

Canton, Miss., Visited by a Destructive Tornado.

About One-Half the Town Razed to the Ground—A Scene of Desolation.

Franklin, Tenn., Wrecked by a Simoon.

Great Loss of Property in Both Places.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The great storm at Canton, Miss., last week, seems to have been much greater that was inferred from the meagre dispatches first sent out. An extra, issued from the Canton *Mail* office on Saturday morning, says:

We had gone to press last night and had begun printing off our paper, when there came up the most fearful and destructive tornado ever experienced in this region of country. The clouds had been very threatening, and vivid and incessant flashes of lightning presaged a thunder-storm, but no one expected the fearful gale that suddenly burst upon us at about 8 o'clock. Families sitting peacefully at their firesides, not dreaming of danger, were in a few seconds to be rendered homeless, barely escaping with their lives. The course of the tornado seemed to be from the northwest, and its track was scarcely over seventy yards in width, perhaps not so much as that, and lay through the centre of the town. Houses were utterly demolished and blown away, leaving bare walls standing, twisted and distorted in all manner of shapes. Brick walls of buildings and solid chimneys were blown down. Missiles sent through the air, such as timbers, will convey an idea of the ruin accomplished last night, all in about half a minute's time. Mrs. Powell's residence, and one occupied by Mr. Sutherland, a neighboring cottage, R. C. Smith's residence, a cottage next to the old cemetery, the colored Methodist Church, a small cottage occupied by a colored man and his family, near by, were utterly demolished. The wife of the colored man was buried beneath the ruins and instantly killed. A colored preacher was buried beneath a chimney, but not killed, as was at first reported.

A number of people were hurt in this neighborhood. Robert C. Smith's residence was injured by bricks and pieces of wood striking with fearful force. The occasion altogether beggars description.

The Pearce House is in ruins, and the stores and shops above it, one of which was a one-story brick store, were leveled to the ground. The old Stone House was wrecked, with its roofing, galleries, and pillars all gone. Dwelling houses are mere heaps of timber. Kitchens and outhouses were blown absolutely away. Yards were swept clean, and every living thing—poultry and dogs—have all vanished utterly. Substantial dwellings were torn from their foundations. Heavily laden cars were blown from the track. Huge pieces of timber were carried many hundreds of yards, and buried, where they fell, in the earth. J. R. Powell's kitchen and other outhouses were demolished, and two chimneys of his residence torn into fragments. William Baldwin's residence has the roof staved in.

This, together with injuries done to roofing, windows, fences, &c., generally, is what was done in the southwestern end of the town. If anything, the damages on the square and in the northwest quarter of the town were even greater. The Pearce House, as mentioned, presents the appearance of a wreck; also Col. Jones' building, the adjoining barber shop, a one-story brick store, occupied by Mrs. Sulm as a confectionery and baker establishment, all are a mass of ruins. Mr. L. Liedman, who was in Mrs. Sulm's, had an arm broken, the other inmates escaping unhurt, though the house was utterly demolished. The iron fence that inclosed the court-yard is partly down. It is twisted, bent, and broken opposite the Pearce House as if by the might of a giant, and the Court-House itself, one side of it, is actually leaning eastward, while its roofing is in tatters.

We take up the track of the storm, and in the northwestern quarter of the town we find families shelterless and cottages piled up in fragments. Mr. John Howcott's house, a new and substantial building, was blown down, and either from a lamp, or being struck by lightning, perhaps, it took fire. In a brief time all that remained of a happy home and its comforts were charred ruins. Scarcely anything was saved.

We visited the spot where a poor widow, Mrs. Harrison, with her family of children, were contemplating the wreck of their home. It was leveled to the earth, and not a timber was left standing. The family had providentially escaped by going to a neighbor's on the approach of the storm.

Everywhere in the path of the tornado buildings were razed to the ground or left roofless.

Last night, after the storm, was a scene of the wildest disorder. The flames from Howcott's residence shone against the black clouds of the tempest, which along the edge had the look of red fire. The fire-bell rang, and people rushed hither and thither. Quantities of timber and trees obstructed the streets, and men were moved from point to point to rescue those in distress. The firemen were bravely at their post, endeavoring to drag their engine to the scene of the fire. Women, with infants in their arms, went about the street distracted, not knowing where to go.

It is indeed miraculous that, in all the destruction of homes, where houses with families in them were so destroyed that not one stone was left upon another, only one life was lost. There was miraculous escapes from sudden and frightful deaths. A number of persons were injured more or less.

There is no calculating the amount of the damage done to property. We stop our press to give what we have been able to gather at this time.

So far we have no news from the country.

We visited the ruins of a friend's residence, hearing that his house was blown down, with the view of rendering assistance. He was standing guard over the pieces, and was the only living, breathing person or thing anywhere about, having removed his family. He greeted us cheerfully, claiming to be the happiest man alive, that amid all that wreck (and he pointed to it) he and his family had escaped alive. He had been struck down senseless by something falling, and, when he recovered, he found that no one else was hurt. His kitchen, out-houses, dogs, pigs, and poultry had all taken unto themselves wings.

Mrs. Slingerland, we learn, was only slightly hurt, although her house was entirely destroyed.

Among the miraculous escapes were those of Mrs. Lucy Powell and her family. Her house has destroyed. Guests and boarders at the hotel, and in the building near by, narrowly escaped with their lives. All was done in the space of half a minute. The negroes thought it was Judgment Day, and we don't wonder they should.

Some thirty or more houses were destroyed, and a large number were badly damaged.

One negro woman lost her child, and it was only found to-day, at a house some distance removed from its home, where it had been kindly cared for. It was not much hurt in its perilous ride of the whirlwind. A negro man is reported missing, as are also one or two negro children. It is wonderful that so few persons were hurt, and it seems that the same Hand that had sent the tornado was specially interposed for the protection of the helpless and distressed persons. Perhaps the number of fifteen will cover the number of the injured, and most of these were but slightly hurt.

No estimate can as yet be given of the amount of damages sustained from loss of property, but it is believed that $100,000 will fall short of covering it.

We learn that Mrs. Howcott, Mr. John Howcott's mother, was severely injured, having been caught beneath the falling building, and she was only released by some gentlemen who were passing, in order to avoid being burned by the ruins. She states that the house was struck by lightning, and thus set on fire.

A little later, and the skies were perfectly clear, and the stars looked down serenely upon the scene of devastation below.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—A *Banner* special from Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn., states that a tornado visited that place this morning at 6:45 o'clock, lasting 20 minutes. Hardly a house in the place escaped damage, and in many instances entire roofs were blown off and walls thrown down. Amongst the principal sufferers are the New Methodist Church, the Court-House, Pope & Campbell, Harper & Bailey, Haines & Andrews, the *Review* and *Journal* offices, F. G. Bostick, Mr. Mills, Crutcher's Hotel, the Franklin Manufactory, R. Raney, and the railroad depot. Great consternation prevailed among the people. Fortunately only one person was hurt. The loss is very considerable. The town looks like a shattered wreck.

AUGUSTA, April 1.—A terrific wind and rain storm passed over the city this afternoon, uprooting trees, breaking down fences, and doing considerable damage.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON BOARD OF WORKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The air of Washington is full of rumors of trouble ahead for the Board of Public Works. Since Congress met in December, the Board has received, from the United States Treasury about two and a half millions of cash, which they had no right to anticipate in planning and executing their work last year, as they could have no assurance that any appropriations would be made for the purpose. Every cent of this money has been paid out, and it is reported on the best authority that the Board is still in debt about a million and a quarter. The contractors who completed their work before the 1st of December have been unable to get their pay, though they have been promised it repeatedly. All of them have received the certificate of the Auditor, and some of them have been obliged to sell these certificates to members of the so-called "District Ring" for from 10 to 15 per cent discount. Others have paid them to tradesmen here for goods given to their employes, whom they have been unable to pay on account of the default of the Board. It is reported that some of the certificates that have been sold at a discount have been paid, while those still held by the contractors themselves have not. As nearly as can be ascertained, the finances of the Board of Public Works stand about as follows: Money spent, appropriated by the District Legislature, $4,000,000; old District of Columbia bonds, $475,000; received from the United States, January, 1873, $1,240,000; received from the United States, March, 1873, $1,200,000; proceeds of certificates of assessments on property in front of which work has been completed, $800,000. Total paid out $7,717,000.

The liabilities of the Board are: Amount now due to contractors and others, $1,250,000; estimated cost of completing improvements, about $2,000,000. Total, $3,250,000.

Resources: Appropriated by Congress, and payable July 1, 1873, $1,000,000; assessments on property, which may be collected when the work is completed, $1,250,000. Total resources, $1,250,000.

Excess of liabilities over resources, $1,000,000. These figures are not taken from the books. Two or three of the sums may not be exactly correct, though it is believed they make a much more favorable showing than the official figures themselves would.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TAXES.

It is ascertained that ex-Senator Harlan has been employed by the New York Central Railroad Company to procure, if possible, a stay of proceedings on the part of the Government in the collection of the tax due on the scrip dividend, for the collection of which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is levying on the property of the Company. Mr. Harlan has already appeared before the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in behalf of the Railroad Company. Thus far, he has met with little encouragement, the higher officials refusing to interfere with the action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The erection of twenty-five new public buildings at a cost of over $14,000,000 was authorized by the last session of Congress.

THE SALARY GRAB.

According to the evening Administration organ here $1,332,400 has already been paid to ex-Congressmen on the extra compensation accounts.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following shows the condition of the public debt:

Six per cent bonds	$1,334,741,850
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,749,309,150
Lawful money debt	15,328,000
Matured debt	3,028,080
Legal tender notes	358,591,734
Certificates of deposit	24,450,000
Fractional currency	45,169,374
Coin certificates	24,141,000
Total, without interest	$452,352,108
Total debt	2,220,012,339
Total interest	32,365,519

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Coin	$69,537,376
Currency	2,653,840
Special deposits, held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	24,450,000
Total in Treasury	$96,641,217
Debt, less cash in Treasury	2,155,736,441
Decrease during the month	1,644,059

PACIFIC BONDS.

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by the United States	18,509,280
Interest repaid by transportation, mails, etc.	4,185,407
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,323,873

MINT APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Dr. Henry R. Linderman, Director of the mint; G. W. Bryant, melter and refiner of mint at Carson City, and Wm. H. Doane coiner of the mint at Carson City.

FINANCIAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day called in the balance of the 3 per cent certificates, amounting to $325,000. They are of the denomination of $5,000, and numbered from 5,766 to 5,831, and dated from Jan. 8, 1870, to Aug. 3, 1872.

THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

The Treasury Department to-day issued a circular relative to the fisheries on the coast of Canada, in which it is stated that if American fishermen engage in fishing within the "three mile limit" before July 1, 1873, the date on which the provisions of the Treaty of Washington go into effect, they may be subjected to serious difficulty by private parties, under provisions of the statutes of the Dominion of Canada.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Grand Duke Alexis has arrived at Shanghai.

The first regular daily meeting of the new Board of Trade of Burlington, Iowa, was held yesterday morning. The attendance was large. The Board starts out with splendid prospects.

The report of the total loss by fire of the Woodburn & Sarven Wheel Company's works, at Indianapolis, at the time Chief Engineer Yeaster was killed, was incorrect. Most of the valuable machinery has been found to be uninjured, and the Company are now running to their full capacity.

The steamer Potomac left Cincinnati last evening for Huntington, W. Va., the first of a daily line of packets that are hereafter to make daily trips, connecting with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Two boats will run in the line.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has confirmed the verdict of $10,000 in favor of Thomas M. Prentiss against the City of Boston for injuries received from a defect in the street.

A quarrel in a saloon in Davenport, Iowa, on Sunday evening, resulted in a general fight, in which Charles McCarty was dangerously, but not fatally, shot, the ball entering the lower part of his right breast. A young man named William Kate, who probably fired the shot, has fled.

The long contest in Toledo between the friends of the "Holly Water-Works" and the "Stand-Pipe System" has been ended by the City Council repealing its order for the former, and adopting the latter, the pipe to be 250 feet high, and the entire works to cost $685,000.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal is open, and the Company has given orders to boatmen to commence trips on Monday next. It is thought the New York boats will commence their trips the first of next week.

Why George W. Curtis Resigned.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The *Post* says: "G. W. Curtis resigned his position on the Civil Service Board, because he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of Civil Service Reform."

JUSTICES' FINES.

How Beautiful are the Conscientious Scruples of J. P.s

When They Result in Retaining the Fines They Inflict in Their Own Pockets.

Another Specimen Brick to Add to the Pile of Magisterial Delinquency.

A Law That is Not Carried Out, Reports That are Never Made, and Money That is Never Paid.

The people, having been roused, by the plain statements of THE TRIBUNE, to an understanding of the abuses of the Constables doing business in the city, may profitably learn something as to the Justices. It is the writer's purpose to speak of Justices, as a class, not as individuals. These people may be dubbed the guides, philosophers and friends of the Constables, as the Constables are the right-hand men of the Justices. As an individual man, and an American citizen, the average Justice may lay claim to be considered the noblest work of the creation, but the claim is all bosh; the Justice is only half a man without his Constable. The Justice and the Constable may be considered equivalent to one man, and in that light regarded as the "noblest work." The two, together, bound into one, indeed present a beautiful picture of the mean material out of which noble works are sometimes produced. This is not so with regard to all Justices' and all Constables; it would be too horrifying to think that out of the ninety [illegible] Justices, and many hundreds of Constables, [illegible] grow wealthy on fees that can be demonstrated to a certainty to be unequal to a decent living, there is not to be found one honest citizen. Many people claim that Haines is honest, that DeWolf is honest, that Walsh is honest, and the venerable head of Austin is a staring protest that its wearer is honest, and the rustic Justices lay claim to be let alone by reason of their few opportunities. It is to be hoped that they will all turn out right side up at the bar of that other Justice where the Bible tells us we shall have some day to meet. And, meanwhile, THE TRIBUNE will give the exceptions, if there be any, all the credit they can fairly ask, until found out.

Imprimis, it was shown, in that expose of Banyon, last Saturday, that *all* the Justices, who had the chance, have proved themselves willful and deliberate violators of the law, which is scarcely a first-class certificate of honesty.

Secundis. It is intended to prove that most of them are holding on to the fines belonging to the State.

It will be well to suspend judgment as to their honesty, on the second count of the indictment, until the reader gets through with the facts about to be set forth, when each immaculate citizen can judge for him or her self; promising only that whether we make out a case that shall convict certain parties of downright robbery, or simply prove that a very influential class of officials are holding money in default of a law to detect or relieve them, whichever term may be preferred, the writer will at least have placed before the people the facts connected with a state of affairs that is intolerable and abominable in a progressive community; and which laws must, if necessary, be enacted to remedy.

Everybody knows that the disposition of the fines inflicted under the State laws, for all sorts of misdemeanors, has been a sorce of infinite bother and trouble. It was formerly the fashion to require such fines to be paid to the School Fund, but the amount of money realized was so ridiculously small, as compared to the fines received, that reform was considered necessary. Without inflicting on the reader a tedious history of how it came about, it is sufficient to say that, by the Public Laws of 1865, the whole of these fines became payable to the Law Institute of Cook County, one-half to be retained by the Institute, and the other half to be paid over to the School Fund. Small as the amount was, previously, it has been discovered by a representative of THE TRIBUNE to have dwindled down under the reform to less than one-fifth of the original. Many of the Justices pretend that they have withheld payment, owing to conscientious scruples as to whether the law in question, being a special law, is now applicable.

Others boldly lay claims to most of the fines, insisting on their right to hold them for Court and other costs, and others—and this is the important point—*quietly ignore the whole thing.* They pin their faith to that convenient belief, non-committal. They have never refused to pay; not they. But they have failed to report what they have received, and gradually grown out of recollection.

The fact is, there is only one way of finding out whether a Justice has failed in his duty or not, that is, by requiring him to report what sums he has received. He can report, or not, just as he likes; and if he does not report, who is to say whether he is dishonest, or merely a man of conscientious scruples? Meanwhile these persons are growing rich; some of them being worth hundreds of thousands of dollars made in a few years of this kind of light and loose supervision,—or rather want of supervision, for there is no one authorized by law to look into their accounts, as in England; there every magistrate's account is overhauled by the Auditors of the Home Office, and not only every cent by them received paid over to the county to which it belongs, but every cent that has been illegally charged to the prisoner caused to be refunded by the rapacious official.

As before said, the only way of finding out whether Justices are complying with the law, or not, by paying over their fines to some proper person is, by their first reporting that they have received such fines. The evil is, *they do not report*. The Secretary of the Law Institute can hardly go up to such and such a Justice, and say, "Here, hand over those fines; I know you've got some." The Justice would probably, if safely able, kick him out; or order a Constable to look after him in a fatherly sort of way those fellows have. So the question is: What's to be done? Let public opinion decide. THE TRIBUNE sets forth the facts. The evil will soon right itself; that is to say, if it be an evil, when a class of men, holding important positions involving the liberty of the citizen, are in practice responsible to nobody for the fines they impose, if they report to nobody, and pay the money to nobody. It may be a negative sort of dishonesty; and of that the people will form individual opinions. The value of an occasional overhauling of a Justice's docket was demonstrated by the recent discovery of a TRIBUNE reporter of Justice Banyon's extraordinary violation of the law in the King case—that docket which was so jealously locked up from the prying eyes of the citizen; that docket that disclosed such startling proofs of lawlessness, by a man sworn to administer the law, the very first time it was looked into.

There are over ninety Justices of the Peace in Cook County, to whom the following circular has been sent by the Treasurer of the Law Institute:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the provisions of the law printed below, which require you to pay over to me certain fines and penalties imposed and collected by you, and make full report to me in regard to same, from time to time. Enclosed find form for your report. Fill it up and return to Assistant Librarian at, or address to, "Chicago Law Institute, Room 12, New City Hall, Chicago," together with the amount of such fines and penalties. You will please make such report as required by such law at your earliest convenience. All fines and penalties are payable to the Institute, except those "incurred or imposed in incorporated towns or cities for the violation of the by-laws or ordinances thereof," and also except those imposed for trespass to school lands. See Public Laws, 1865, page 124; also Gross' Statutes, 3d Ed., page 707. Yours respectfully,

O. H. HORTON,
Treasurer of Chicago Law Institute.

AN ACT in relation to certain fines and penalties in Cook County. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:*

SECTION 1. That all fines and penalties that may be imposed by any Court or Magistrate in the County of Cook, and which by the laws of this State become a part of the school fund of said County, and all fines imposed by any Magistrate or Court for contempt in said County, shall hereafter be paid by the officer receiving the same to the Treasurer of the Chicago Law Institute, one-half thereof to be held by him for the Institute, and the other half to be paid over by him to the County Superintendent of Schools of said County for school purposes, to be applied by such Superintendent in the manner now provided by law for the disposition of fines and penalties receivable for school purposes. All such fines and penalties shall be payable to such Treasurer on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October in each year.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of said Law Institute shall, upon entering on the duties of his office, execute a bond in the penal sum of $1,000, with one or more sureties, to be approved by one of the Judges of the Superior Court of Chicago, payable to the County Superintendent of Schools in Cook County and his successors in office, for school purposes, conditioned that he will faithfully account for and pay over to him all moneys which he may be entitled to receive for school purposes under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Every Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate in the County of Cook, shall enter upon his docket the title of every cause or matter in which he may impose any fine or penalty, with a statement of the offense or cause of action, with the amount of fine and date of judgment and payment thereof, which docket shall be kept open at all times for public inspection. And every Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other office, who may receive any such fine or penalty, shall, on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October in each year, make a report in writing to the Treasurer of said Institute, showing the amount of all fines and penalties received, together with the title and nature of the cause, the date of the judgment, and the collection thereof, and he shall, under his hand and seal, certify the same to be true and correct. Any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other officer who shall neglect or fail to make the entries on his docket required by this act, and every Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other officer who shall neglect or fail to make the report required by this section, or who shall make a false report, or who shall neglect or fail to pay over to said Treasurer the amount of the fines and penalties received by him at the time or times herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be indicted, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. And the said Chicago Law Institute may also have and maintain an action of debt in any Court of competent jurisdiction, against any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other officer, to recover the amount of all fines and penalties received by him, and, in addition thereto, the sum of five dollars for each and every day such Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other officer shall neglect to make the report herein required, or to pay over the amount of such fines or penalties.

SEC. 4. All fines, penalties, and judgments, recovered by virtue of the provisions of this act for a violation of the same, shall be docketed, reported, paid over, and disposed of in the same manner as is herein provided for the fines and penalties in said first section mentioned, and any violation of the provisions of this section, shall be punished in like manner as is provided for the violation of Sec. 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be construed liberally for the detection of fraud, and shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1867.

Of the ninety, the following only have reported, in accordance with law:

Jonathan Marsh, reported once, in June, 1872, and never since.

J. C. Adams has reported regularly.

Henry Lester, reported June, 1872, only, never having been heard from but on that occasion.

J. W. Parson; same.

Max Eberhardt; same.

Leland Moody, paid some fees, and reported in July, 1872, but not since.

Charles Ellthelt; the same.

David Walsh paid a lump sum of $200 in July, 1872.

John Flynn made a return in September, 1872.

William Draper; the same.

Henry Soffell; the same.

And the following have paid once only: Charles Weiderbold, Clark Holbrook, Guy C. Sampson, Hyde Park; Henry Wolf, Calumet; and Hans Kaufman, North Chicago.

By comparing these names with the following list of Chicago Justices, the reader will form a tolerably good idea of who are obeying the law in this city: Aug. H. Banyon, Max Eberhardt, Calvin D'Wolf, Sandford C. Hinsdale, Noel B. Boyden, Charles J. Haines, Charles B. Daggett, John Van't Woud, Henry S. Austin, Daniel Scully, David Walsh, A. D. Sturtevant, Owen Dougherty, Robert C. Hammill, Henry A. Kaufman, Francis Rolfe.

D'Wolf fairly and squarely refuses to report or to pay, on the ground that the statute under which the circular was issued, being special, was repealed by the Constitution of 1870. The logical consequence is that he will keep the fines.

A Hyde Park Justice argues that, suppose he fines, say, twenty men, and only ten of them pay up, the fines of those ten shall go to pay the costs of the whole twenty. The logical effect of this is that the Justice is accountable to nobody but himself for the fines.

Mr. Haines says he is willing to pay, but he does not know who is authorized by law to receive the money. If every Justice acts on this ground, the logical consequence is that a considerable sum of money will be lost before the question can be decided to the satisfaction of these gentlemen.

Mr. Scully admits his liability, and will presently pay up.

We are not aware what particular obstacles other individuals of the genus Justice may have found in the way of payment, but the average Justice declines on general principles, or simply makes no return.

Whatever may be thought of the character of the transaction, there can be little doubt that we have shown a very undesirable state of things to exist. It seems that, no matter how trifling the advantage to be obtained, reputedly honorable men will stain their hands to gain it. If there is a law, in the voluminous acts of the Legislature, that can be construed so as to enable our most trusted officials to evade responsibility, or defraud the people, it is not one nor a dozen that will be found to avail themselves of it, but the entire crowd will strain every nerve to be first. These Justices, as a class, are a disgrace to civilization; and those of them who have striven to be just, themselves confess that they have failed, and that the needs of the office are too strong for them.

It is not too much to say that these Justices need reforming, and that this little fine business may turn out to be the least among their offenses.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

Ten Thousand One Hundred and Fifty-Six of the Former, and 8,091 of the Latter, in Chicago During the Year Ending March 31.

The Board of Health held its regular meeting yesterday. The weekly mortality, as shown by the report of the Sanitary Superintendent, was 156,—80 males and 76 females. There were 23 deaths by convulsions, and 11 each by small-pox and consumption. There was a decided increase over the number of deaths in the preceding week, though the total was less than for the corresponding week last year. The total increase was among persons under five, nearly all born in the city. The highest death rate was in the Sixteenth Ward, and the lowest in the Twelfth. There are now 26 houses infected with small-pox or varioloid.

The Finance Committee submitted the following estimates for the year, fixed at the lowest possible amount, and excluding the scavenger work, the amount of which could not be ascertained at present: Salary of members, $3,000; salary of Sanitary Superintendent, $2,500; Health Officer, $2,400; Secretary and two clerks, $3,900; Sanitary Inspectors, $3,000; 18 sanitary police, $16,200; removing dead animals, $5,500; disinfectants and vaccine virus, $1,100; Small-Pox Hospital, $600; printing, stationery, and incidental expenses, $3,500; deficiency, $4,500. Total, $51,500.

It was approved.

The total number of deaths last year was 10,156—as follows: January, 567; February, 632; March, 745; April, 756; May, 630; June, 813; July, 1,873; August, $1,551; September, 989; October, 741; November, 650; December, 709. Of these 5,651 were males and 4,505 females; 3,441 were under 1 year; 1,427 under 2, and 504 under 3.

According to the registers of births 8,091 children were born here last year: First Ward, 1; Second, 17; Third, 312; Fourth, 220; Fifth, 337; Sixth, 781; Seventh, 384; Eighth, 835; Ninth, 762; Tenth, 258; Eleventh, 342; Twelfth, 368; Thirteenth, 248; Fourteenth, 372; Fifteenth, 1,224; Sixteenth, 529; Seventeenth, 346; Eighteenth, 264; Nineteenth, 72; Twentieth, 53. Of these children 4,206 were males, and 3,885 females.

During the year 553 patients were admitted to the Small-Pox Hospital, of whom 396 were discharged, and 145 died.

RAILROAD NEWS.

AN EXPLANATION.

Gov. Washburn's veto of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company's bill to change the location of the projected bridge over the Mississippi at LaCrosse has occasioned a rumor that the St. Paul and Northwestern Companies have exchanged railroads between LaCrosse and Winona. The citizens of LaCrosse fully believe the story. They need not be alarmed, however, for it is entirely without foundation. Still, it has an air of probability. The St. Paul Company's lines extend southward to LaCrescent, nearly opposite La Crosse, but, there being no bridge or adequate ferry facilities, the road is, practically, a stub line. For this reason the Northwestern could have no present desire for it. The cut-off road from Winona Junction to Winona, serves their purpose admirably, and they have no intention of relinquishing it, though to do so would very greatly oblige the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. When the tunnels in Monroe County are completed, next June, the Northwestern will have a continuous line of their own from Chicago to Winona; and, being only four miles distant from LaCrosse, at the nearest point, it is their intention then to run a branch into that city, and there connect with the Southern Minnesota Railroad, over the bridge soon to be built. The foundation for the rumor so widely circulated, lies in the fact that, pending the completion of their respective through systems, the rival companies have agreed upon an interchange of track privileges, which gives to each a through route for passenger and freight trains between Chicago and Winona. This and nothing more.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company expect to put their first passenger train on the road this week, running from Chicago to Wyoming Station, a distance of 20 4-10 miles from Chicago. The track-laying is progressing at the rate of three-quarters of a mile per day, and it will not be long, at this rate, until we have the Chicago & Pacific engines whistling through Elgin. Good weather for a few weeks will show great progress in this enterprise. Surveys are being made in Elgin, and it is now not unlikely that the route will be established through the city instead of south, as talked of late. A new survey was made this week, coming in on North street, near the Kimball House, and crossing the river, leaving the city by what is called the Taylor Creek route. This is probably the best route for company and city in the end, though, perhaps, the most expensive.—*Elgin Gazette.*

THE TURF.

The Turf, Field and Farm on the Dexter Park Club July Meeting.

The last number of that most excellent sporting journal, the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, contains the following editorial remarks on the Dexter Park Club's programme:

We publish this week the programme of the Dexter Park Club, of which William F. Tucker is President; A. S. Gage, Treasurer, and Joseph Cairn Simpson, Secretary. It is a magnificent programme, giving twenty-two races of all classes in the short period of four days. The meeting will begin July 1, and continue the 2d, 3d, and 4th. The aggregated purses is $40,000, and the money is so distributed as to give the greatest satisfaction to the owners and breeders of fine stock. Each day there will be running as well trotting contests. And the running track is separate from the trotting track, the former being within the latter, and about one hundred and fifty yards short of a mile. The difference is so small as not to affect the interests of sport. To make the horses run a full mile, the only thing necessary is to start them one hundred and fifty yards back of the judges' stand. Dexter Park possesses many advantages. It is near the Union Stock Yards, enabling owners to unload their horses within a short distance of the track. All the railroads running into Chicago are in close proximity to the entrance of the Park; a large and fine hotel stands within a stone's throw of the grounds, and a bank, telegraph office, blacksmith shop, and other conveniences are within a few minutes' walk of the gate. The people of Chicago can reach the course by carriage, and horse and steam cars. The trotting track is one of the best in the country, having been laid out and constructed on the most approved scientific principles. The stables are roomy and well ventilated, and the trotters are kept separate from the runners. The managers of Dexter Park are live men, and they have the confidence of the community. Strangers who contemplate visiting Chicago at the time of the meeting announced will be glad to learn that the hotels now in course of erection will be finished and in running order by the 1st of July, and these hotels, we are assured, will take rank among the finest in the world. [illegible] only temporarily the prosperity [illegible] programme of the Dexter [illegible] energy and foresight [illegible] the metropolis of the great [illegible] Chicago, impelled by [illegible] by the same wisdom [illegible] dreams of the future of [illegible] driven to madness by the [illegible] to ashes. Not until [illegible] with severity did the people realize [illegible] extent of their power. The July meeting at Dexter Park can hardly fail of being a magnificent success.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I own 1,400 acres in Jasper County, Ind., and the adjoining lands yield 70 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre. On the 1st of July last, corn was worth on the land 42 cents a bushel, and the price of a freight-car to New York was $90. The railroad advanced the price in September to $150, and recently to $205 a car, and corn has been depressed in price to 18 cents. Now, if the railroads can do a fair business at $90, they rob the farmer of 24 cents a bushel. Had my land been cultivated in corn, at 75 bushels to the acre, my crop would have been 105,000 bushels, and they take from me over $25,000. Every farmer in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio is deeply interested in cheap transportation. The difference between $90 a car and $200 will make a difference in the value of every acre of those three States of more than $100; but call it only $50 and the loss in the value of real estate is over $3,000,000,000.

I have talked with one of the oldest employes of the New Jersey Central Railroad, who has been their main bookkeeper for nineteen years, and he says a train of freight-cars can be run at a cost of $1 a mile, or a little less. If he is correct, $90 a car from Chicago will pay $60 profit, which ought to pay for the wear and tear of the car, and leave a handsome profit. Thirty cars for a locomotive is not a heavy load. From Chicago to New York is 900 miles, and, at $90 a car, the profit on each train is $1,800. By a statement of the railroads in this day's New York *Herald*, endeavoring to justify an increase of double their present pay, it appears that they employ five clerks to each postal car, and receive 19 cents a mile, and now want 38 cents; which our Postmaster-General thinks too much by 10 cents. But, allowing them 40 cents a mile, with five clerks to pay daily on each car, they would make more than that by bringing our corn and wheat to market a 10 cents a mile. This oppression has become intolerable.

GEORGE WEBB.

FIRE STATISTICS.

At a regular meeting of the Police and Fire Commissioners held yesterday afternoon, President Mason occupied the chair, Commissioners Wright and Sheridan being also present. Fire Marshal Williams submitted his report for the month of March, showing the following items of interest: There had been during the month, 39 fires, with the appended causes: Accident, 1; carelessness, 8; gas explosion, 2; lamp explosions, 3; powder explosion, 1; defective chimney, 3; foul chimney, 1; over-heated stove, 2; over-heated steam-pipe, 1; incendiarism, actual and supposed, 6; sparks from chimney, 3; children playing with matches, 1; unknown, 7. The total number of false alarms was 3; value of buildings and contents, $541,871; loss on building, $9,890; loss on goods, $24,996; total loss, $34,886; total insurance, $307,200; insurance over loss, $156,654.

The Fire Warden's report was also submitted, showing that there had been 288 violations of the fire ordinance in the North Division, 116 in the South Division, and 400 in the West Division, and, out of this total of 804, 694 had been complained of by citizens, and only fifteen suits brought against offenders. The Board ordered the report placed on file.

The monthly pay-rolls were audited, and the Board adjourned.

"THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT."

"The Holiness Movement" is the title of a remarkable theological dissertation on Holy Ghost power, which appeared in the local columns of the *Journal* last evening. The writer shrewdly inquires: "Cannot the churches attain the Holy Ghost power which marked the preaching of the Disciples and St. Paul?" and, without pausing for a satisfactory reply, goes on to state that Mr. A. M. Billings, President of the West Side Gas Company, has just turned over to the Rev. Mr. Kinnan, a distinguished evangelist, the church formerly used by the Second Adventists, on South Green, between Madison and Monroe streets. The building, however, may prove to be too small for such "holiness movements" as will be conducted there, and a tent capable of holding about 4,000 people has been secured. In the event of there being any warm weather this year, this tent will be pitched on a vacant lot at the corner of West Randolph and Ada streets, there to remain, and daily meetings will be conducted in it for the benefit of everybody. The writer of the article says he is authoritatively informed that the gas circles which knew Mr. Billings will shortly know him no more, and that he will devote his wealth to the furtherance of the new movement.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. In the absence of President Miller, Commissioner Bogue was called to the Chair. It proved that there was absolutely no occasion for holding a meeting other than that the Commissioners might audit their own pay-roll for the quarter ending March 31, and vote themselves each $5 per day for sessions of the Board and for committee work, the whole amounting to $2,728.30, precisely one-half of which sum they are entitled to by law. Therefore, the short session of yesterday cost Cook County $1,364.15, plus $5 for each of the Commissioners who spent five minutes in voting themselves twice their lawful compensation. The only members voting against this barefaced imposition were Commissioners Bogue, Clough, and Singer. Having accomplished the lofty purpose for which they assembled, the Board adjourned until Monday next, but Commissioner Ashton, at whose motion yesterday's "session" was held, did not leave the building until he had received an order on the Treasurer and drawn his hard-earned cash.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Opinions from Various Quarters.

JUDGES AND LAWS.
From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.

The *Register* protests emphatically against the encroachments of the great corporations and monopolies which are seeking to control and govern the country. It has faithfully pointed out the peril arising from railroad intrigues and money power. It has favored the radical remedy for these dangers, the resumption of the state of jurisdiction over railroads as the public highways of the day. Nothing short of this will fully meet the evil arising from putting all means of rapid intercommunication and transfer into the possession of private corporations. No tinkering of tariffs can cope with the evil. As Mr. Adams clearly pointed out in Massachusetts, the other day, the State must control the use of its highways in the interest of the public sufficiently to thwart any monopolies too strong for resistance by private individuals.

Being thus thoroughly identified with the public in our desire to have this great question settled for the public advantage, we regret any mistaken movement in the conflict. The last dependence of the public before revolution is a just and impartial judiciary. When cases are brought before the Courts, we must know that they will be decided justly. The Supreme Court of this State is a Court of unsuspected and incorruptible integrity. Its recent decision has been fiercely assailed, because it was not what the public demanded. We have examined that decision, and, in common with some of the best jurists of the country, we regard it as the most terrible blow which railroad monopolies have yet received. It marks some parts of a recent act of the Legislature as unconstitutional because they *are* unconstitutional. This was shown clearly long before the trial began. Sometimes acts are passed which are meant to be unconstitutional by some of their loudest advocates. We believe that the present plan of the railroads is to secure the passage of unsound anti-railroad bills. But the Supreme Court has indicated pointedly the principles on which an effective anti-railroad law can be made, and pronounces *for* the people and against the railroads on the main points at issue.

Now certain men are fostering an agitation designed to change the occupants of the Supreme Bench for others pledged to make every decision in a certain direction, whether it is law or not. "Let us have Judges who will decide always against the railroads," is the cry. On the contrary, we want Judges who will decide *justly*; then we want Legislatures who mean to make just and sound laws against those overbearing monopolies. It is the worst of blunders to make the election of a Judge a bribe for his giving certain decisions. The man who can be pledged in advance to decide a cause for one side, is the easiest man on earth for the railroads to bribe afterwards to betray his pledges and give his decision on their side. This battle is not to be won for the people through a degradation of the Supreme Court by packing it as politicians pack a caucus. It must be won by honest and thorough legislation enforced by wise and just Judges. Such Judges we have. Already their recent decision is quoted in the nation as a decision for the people and against monopolies. In this particular case, the railroad won because the law was left, either carelessly or intentionally, defective. But the decision announced principles which are of the utmost value to the people. Now let not the people stultify themselves by deposing men who have had the courage and the conscience to tell the truth about an ill-made and unconstitutional act of the Legislature.

FREIGHTS, AND FARMERS' INTERESTS.
From the Fulton (Ill.) Journal.

In 1860 and 1861 the extreme low price of farm products, and the hard times resulting therefrom, made the agricultural interests realize more thoroughly the great cost, as compared with the value, of transporting the crude material to market, and considerable feeling was manifested against the exorbitant rates. There were several reasons why the popular demonstrations made at that time resulted in no benefit to the parties in whose interests they were gotten up. No doubt the result was due partly to the war. In the excitement which followed its commencement, and the high prices obtained for everything, the transportation controversy was lost sight of, and tariffs increased instead of being reduced, and even now when all kinds of farm products are at zero in prices, the railroad rates are much higher than they were in 1860 and 1861.

But the leading reason why the popular demonstration of twelve years ago did not result in any benefit was the fact that many of the most active men in the movement were those who had no real interest with the producers and their practical success, but were of that class who do not act from principle, but are always found ready to join any movement that gives show of success, in the hope that they may ride into power on the crest of the popular wave. These gentlemen are always ready to lead in any such organization, and equally as ready to assist in directing its machinery, or manipulating its results, in the interest of the best bidder in the market, and, as the well-arranged corporations are always in a position to furnish these gents with material aid, we, the people, ascertain when it is too late that we have been the victims of misplaced confidence.

The excessive freight tariffs, warehouse charges, inspection frauds, and other taxes levied upon the farm products of the country in their transit from the producer to the consumer, and the low prices of the products when at market, have lashed the entire producing interest into a general, but needed, excitement. Primary meetings are being held, and organizations effected all over the country. All this means business. In an agricultural country like this we are all interested in the direct success of the farmer. Hence the very general sympathy of the people in the discussion of questions relating to their welfare. But now, as heretofore, we find plenty of patriotic gentlemen who are only too willing to sacrifice their own private interests, and give their valuable time to the good of the dear people. And when the time comes they will be found equally willing to direct the whole movement, as far as they are able, to the interests of the highest bidder for their valuable services.

We are led to these thoughts by noticing, among the prominent speakers and leaders at our farmers' meetings, a number of dead-beat politicians, educated railroad men, old right-of-way men, persons who have been elected to the Legislature to do the work of the railroads, and as many as two or more railroad Directors. From statements made by some of them on authority, it looks very much as if they were already trying to make this righteous and necessary movement appear ridiculous. To illustrate: The statement has been made by one of these gentlemen at a number of farmers' gatherings, and is now being talked throughout the country, and believed in by many who have not given the subject a thought, that grain can be carried from Fulton to New York by railroad at 6 cents per bushel.

Let us see. A train of twenty cars, which is a full average one, will carry, say, 20,000 pounds, or 333⅓ bushels to the car, making 6,666 bushels, which at 6 cents per bushel would be only $400 for the entire train to New York, a distance of 1,100 miles. The actual running expenses of such a train will be about as follows, the calculations being based upon the assumption that each employe is paid on the basis of 100 miles for a day's work: Engineer, $40.70; fireman, $18.70; conductor, $33; two brakesmen, $37.40; coal, $156; oil, packing, &c., $16.50; total, $302.30, which leaves $97.70 to pay the interest on the investment, wear and tear, and other losses for running a train costing $29,000, 1,100 miles. The following is the cost of the train:

One locomotive, $12,000; 20 freight cars, $16,000; one caboose, $1,000. Under the best circumstances the wear and tear on the train cannot be less than $200, in running this distance. But suppose an axle in broken, and one freight car wrecked, the road will be at a loss of $800, besides the cost of the grain. In this estimate we have not taken into account any of the expenses in keeping up the business management of the road, the cost of the road-bed, the wear and tear of the iron, and the interest on the vast investment, but only the actual running expenses of the one train through to New York. It will be seen by the estimate that the road receives but little more than enough to run the train through with the best kind of luck, and with no delay or accidents.

Let it be understood that we are not making an argument for the railroad side of the question, but merely exhibiting figures to show that it is possible we are being misled by some of our would-be leaders.

It is claimed by the educated, calculating agriculturist, that grain can be carried by railroad at 1 cent per ton per mile, and afford a fair profit to the road. This would be about 30 cents per bushel for corn, and 33 cents for wheat from this city to New York. During the season of navigation on the lakes, and while competition is brisk, the lowest rate from here to New York has been about 45 cents per bushel. In the winter it runs up to 55 or 60 cents. It will be seen, therefore, that the rate fixed by our learned would-be leaders is only about a fifth of the rate admitted to be proper by the observing, calculating agriculturist, and about one-tenth the rate now charged by the carrying corporations.

We think the rates now charged are from 50 to 80 per cent more than they should be, and at least so far are directly oppressive to the producing class, and the wrong should be remedied. But do not let us make ridiculous figures, or allow others to make them for us. We know that all the farmers want are fair rates, and, when once adjusted, no class will pay them more readily. Will it be done?

In some future articles we propose to show that the great hope of the agriculturist is in water navigation, rather than in railroads.

THE POLITICAL REVOLUTION.
From the Clinton (Ill.) Register.

The farmers of the West, in endeavoring to protect themselves against the extortions of the monopolists, have, without clearly understanding it, inaugurated a political revolution. There must be a complete revolution in the politics of the country before they can gain the end they aim at. When we use the word politics, we do not attach to it the same meaning as do the partisans, but mean what it really is,—the principles of government.

We say there must be a complete political revolution, because the principles upon which the government of the country are now conducted cannot, by their very nature, afford the relief sought by farmers.

They are fighting against the principle of monopoly—that system of laws which gives to the few a great advantage over the many—a system of special privileges—the creation of a financial or commercial aristocracy—the enjoyment of rights by a few that are not granted to the many.

The tariff, which by levying prohibitory duties upon articles of foreign manufacture, destroys competition and enables the American manufacturer to fix such prices as he pleases upon his own goods, is a gigantic monopoly that robs the people of millions of dollars yearly. It injures the farmer by preventing him from exchanging his grain for cheap manufactured articles, by making him pay double price for his implements, his clothing, and his groceries. It also injures him by making the railroads pay an increased price for their iron rails, and all metals used in the manufacture of locomotives, cars, and other machinery, thus compelling them to charge higher rates of freight than they would if their investments were not so large.

The system of subsidizing lines of vessels sailing under the American flag is another monopoly, for it gives them privileges that are not enjoyed by all the people. The Government does not pay the farmer for developing the resources of the country, increasing its wealth and furnishing food for the nation; yet the farmer is as useful to the public as the sailor, and fully as deserving of encouragement. It is a discrimination in favor of one class against another.

The financial system of the country is another monopoly, for its workings places the control of the money in the hands of a favored few, and makes it possible for them to combine against the many and deprive them of the necessary means of carrying on business. The Government pays one class of debtors in gold and another class in currency, thus again making a discrimination. The bondholder, who furnishes the Government with funds at a big shave, is paid off in gold; while the farmer, who furnishes food for its army and navy, is paid in greenbacks.

The system of paying Government officials larger salaries than is paid by private individuals for the same labor, is another species of monopoly, for it creates a privileged class; and it has become so universally regarded as such that offices are looked upon not as positions of trust, but as a means of amassing wealth, and officers are regarded as lucky individuals,—favorites of fortune,—and the farmer has the satisfaction of paying heavy taxes for their support.

The system of subsidizing railroad companies by large tracts of land, is another species of monopoly, for it gives to them privileges that are not granted to all. The farmer, who makes the wilderness to bloom as a garden, performs as great a work of internal improvement, and is as much a public benefactor as the builders of railroads, which would be worth nothing were it not for the farmers.

All these monopolies must be overthrown before the farmers can expect permanent relief from the burdens under which they now suffer. The laws must be made so that all are equal as citizens,—the farmer and manufacturer placed upon the same level, so far as the benefits of the Government are concerned. To accomplish this there must be a revolution,—not necessarily a bloody one, for many revolutions have been peaceably made by patience and persistence. But it must necessarily be a political revolution to be successful, notwithstanding the alarm of the partisans at the idea of its taking such a character. It must be a fight between those who oppose the principles of monopoly and those who uphold them, and the sooner the combatants take their places, that much sooner will the real work be commenced.

Let the revolution go on!

THE NEW "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."
From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

It is here, and we can not dodge it. The next great national question to be decided is the respective rights of the people and the railroad corporations of the country. We think the latter are indirectly forcing the issue, just as our slaveholding friends forced the issue between slavery and freedom.

For years, the railroad corporations have exerted a strong influence over legislation, and many of our wisest and best men have felt no small degree of alarm at their increasing power and generally aggressive attitude. Steadily the popular indignation has been aroused, and recently one of the States which has suffered most from railroad monopoly, New Jersey, has taken important strides toward freeing herself from such tyranny in the future. The people of the great West are especially indignant at what they consider the extortionate and domineering practices of the railroad companies. Everywhere, it is beginning to be seriously asked: Shall the railroad companies rule the country, or shall the people, through the General Government, control and regulate the railroads in the interests of justice and of commerce between the States? What power to legislate on the subject does the Constitution give Congress? How far may it go to "promote the general welfare"—the great object for which governments are maintained?

These are questions which, sooner or later, must receive practical answers. The time for such answers appears to be drawing near. The people, as matters have been going for some time, will not delay much longer; the railroad companies, by their defiant attitude and apparent disregard for the public convenience, are precipitating the issue, and Congress will be compelled to act in obedience to the popular will. In this contest, the railroad corporations may rest assured they will fare second-best. They will be shorn of many of their privileges, and have their powers so hampered and restricted as to render them comparatively harmless. With a strong and almost universal sentiment against the corporations, the people will find means through the Government to cut the lion's claws and make him "roar as gentle as a sucking dove."

The President's Son.

From the New York Tribune.

It is to be hoped that the report is not true, which comes from Chicago, that Gen. Grant has assigned his son Frederick to the staff of Gen. Sheridan as aide-de-camp, with the rank and pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry. This is a place always reserved in every army for officers of distinction and merit, who have won the right to it by faithful and arduous service. There is a manifest and glaring impropriety in giving it to a young gentleman who ranked very low in his class at West Point, and who, since his graduation, which was notoriously made possible only by favor, has never done one hour's honest service in his profession. He has already had all of pleasure and honor which his uniform could give him; having passed more than a year in travel and amusement in Europe and in this country. It was recently announced with some parade in the Administration papers that he was to be ordered to his regiment, and to enter at once upon active service. But if it be true that he has received this sudden and undeserved promotion to a post which could be properly bestowed only upon one of the many veterans in the army, the appointment will make a painful and injurious impression upon the officers to whom it is at once an injury and an affront.

It really seems as if the President knew what he meant when he gave notice in his memorable inaugural that he regarded his second election as a sufficient answer to all criticism.

From the New York Sun.

Young Grant is a Second Lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry. His place is with his company wherever they may be. There is nothing either in the young man's character or in his antecedents to justify any favoritism toward him; but his father being President, he is put upon Sheridan's staff, and instead of fighting Indians, attends balls and dinner parties in Chicago, and instead of drawing a Lieutenant's pay of $1,500 a year, draws that of a Lieutenant-Colonel, about $3,500.

This act of favoritism to his own son is generally regarded as discreditable to President Grant, because it saves his boy from the fatigues and exposures to which other young men, his comrades, are subjected, and shows a disposition to grasp after more of the public money for one of his family.

It is a misfortune that the President of the United States should be so ill advised, and should allow himself to be led into courses that bring dishonor upon his high office.

From the New York Herald.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Dent Grant has been assigned to Lieutenant-General Sheridan's staff, with the ostensible rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. We suppose that all the old army officers who commanded divisions and corps during the war will be careful in saluting the superior rank of the gallant youth who has outstripped them.

From the New York World.

It is common enough for the sons of royal houses to receive offices which they are flagrantly and notoriously incompetent to do the duties of. The solecism of a boy who happens to be also a Prince becoming a Colonel at 10 years old and a Marshal at 15, is too familiar in Europe to be remarked as a solecism except by American satirists, who fondly fancy that their country, in virtue of having no royal house, is relieved from this patented absurdity. The news we printed yesterday from Chicago will dissipate this fond imagination. Mr. Frederick Grant, who was graduated at the foot of his class at West Point a year or two ago, and who but for being the son of his father would pretty clearly not have graduated at all, has spent the interval, while his regiment was on duty on the Plains, in junketing Europe with General Sherman. This young gentleman has now been raised to the rank, either full or by brevet, of Lieutenant-Colonel, over the heads of several hundred officers his seniors, and assigned to the duties, and consequently to the pay and emoluments, of the higher rank. It can not for a moment be pretended that a proceeding so entirely without precedent is explicable on any theory of the young gentleman's merits. His standing at West Point shows that he learnt as little as possible of his business there, and he certainly has not been in the way of learning more since he left there. His promotion is a direct injury, and a direct insult as well, to all the officers who stood between it and him, and who were better entitled to it than he. It is a direct setting at naught of all the traditions and usages of the army. It shows that the second administration of Gen. Grant is to be marked by the same sordid greed that alone signalized his first. In its downright defiance of a military prescription which has always had the force of positive law in the army, and in its cynical contempt for public opinion, this act seems to us the most outrageous—though that is a bold word—of all the official actions of President Grant. There is something almost admirable, of its kind, in the impudence which could inspire it. It is a naked and shameless attempt to push the professional fortunes of his son at the expense of the discipline of the service in which he also was reared, so that he cannot plead ignorance of its traditions, and at the expense of the country of which he is the Chief Magistrate. The officers of the War Department have shown a greater sense of decency in the attempt they have made to conceal this scandalous thing. Of course, the young gentleman who has had these honors thrust upon him is not blamable. He is rather pitiable for being prevented from acquiring a knowledge of his profession in the gradual way in which alone he can be learnt. It is his foolish father who is alone to blame, and who has shown in this instance only a trifle more shamelessly than he has shown in many instances before how little he values the public service in comparison with the private interests of himself and his family, and his twenty-one relations in office. It is this foremost man in the salary-grab, who lately signed $100,000 into his private purse, and who now grabs the place and salary of a Lieutenant-Colonel for his son, from whom dullards hope and demagogues pretend to hope a "reformed civil service," in which promotion shall go by merit and not by favor.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Quincy (Ill.) Rink, costing $17,000, sold, last week, for $375.

—Dubuque is talking about a hotel and opera-house to cover an entire block, and to cost $175,000.

—The Lewis Tunnel, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 4,000 feet long, was completed last week Monday. It was bored through hard sandstone.

—The location of the machine shops of the Detroit & Bay City and Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroads have been practically settled in favor of Wenona.

—The Morgan Envelope Company, of Springfield, Mass., are to deliver 5,000,000 of the new postal cards on the 1st of May. The law calls for 100,000,000 for the first year.

—Richard George, one of the criminals in the attempted murder of Byron Wright, at Cedar City, Iowa, has been let out on bail of $2,000, and is not to be found.

—The jury of inquest over the bodies of the victims of the recent fire at the St. James Hotel, Montreal, rendered a verdict of the severest censure on the present and past management of the Fire Department.

—New Orleans is about to rise in her might and crush her canine element. So many of her babies have been chewed within a brief space of time that popular indignation is at fever-heat.

—The LaCrosse *Republican* says it is currently reported that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company have traded their road on the west side of the Mississippi River, between LaCrosse and Winona, with the Northwestern for the "cut-off."

—The Ligonier (Ind.) *Banner* has been informed by a reliable person that the Baltimore & Ohio and Canada Southern will be located at Ligonier, and that the two companies will build and operate a double track from that point to Chicago.

—The usual spring convention of the representatives of Western and Northwestern transportation companies has not yet been held, but the rates for carrying wheat from all points on the Upper Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers to Duluth, Milwaukee, and Chicago has been fixed at prices ranging from 12 cents to 15 cents per bushel.

—The total cut of logs in Maine, the past winter, will reach nearly 450,000,000 feet, of which the Penobscot River takes the lead, the cut on those waters being 115,000,000 feet. The cut of this winter with the old logs on hand amounts to over 590,000,000 feet, showing a falling off as compared with the logs on hand last year at this time of some 180,000,000 feet.

—A junior who violently assaulted a freshman at New Haven, Ct., because he refused to give up a "beaver" hat that he wore, was promptly expelled by the governing board, and the rule has since been established that any attempt at "hazing" or similar outrages committed upon students will be followed by the immediate expulsion of the offender.

—The officers of the Boston & Albany Railroad have, in view of thefts of cigars committed by freightmen in transitu, decided to quadruple the tariff on tobacco. It is a new idea in morals to compensate one's self for the thefts of one's clerks by extortion from the pockets of the general public; but, as it is a very profitable one, it will no doubt find general acceptance with corporations.

—Ex-Gov. Barry, of New Hampshire built a tannery at Bristol, N. H., in 1826. It took twelve barrels of cider and one barrel of rum to build it, and three extra gallons to put the ridgepole on. The result was there was so much *spirit* infused into the undertaking that it culminated in a fight, and one man had his leg broken. Upon this Gov. B. formed a temperance society among the employes of the tanyard, and has kept it up ever since.

—There were three murders on the line of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, on Sunday week, two of which occurred at Meridian. Freight Conductor Tom Peeples shot and killed ex-Conductor George Meach. J. Guthrie, the telegraph operator at Meridian, shot and mortally wounded Capt. Estes, Road-Master on the A. & C. Road. At Collinsville, a negro shot and killed a white man.

—A man from Leon County was arrested and fined in Bryan City, Texas, for carrying concealed weapons, who had upon his person, when searched, two six-shooters, one derringer, a pair of brass-knuckles, three "tens" and a pair of "sevens" (a poker "full"), together with one of the largest knives the editor of the Bryan *Appeal* ever saw, and seven or eight morphine powders. In extenuation of this extraordinary outfit, he pleaded ignorance of the laws and fashions of civilized society, and was released by paying a minimum fine.

—The Pullman car "Macon," attached to the Hannibal & St. Joe Express, coming west Thursday night, caught fire between Chillicothe and Utica, and was entirely destroyed. The train stopped as soon as the fire was discovered, but the flames spread so rapidly that all efforts to save the car were fruitless. The passengers had just time to escape into the car forward. The Macon was one of the oldest and poorest of the Pullman coaches and was worth about $8,000.

Manna or Honey-Dew.

From the Oakland (Cal.) Transcript.

The *Alta* states that S. Brannan, Jr., read an article on manna and honey-dew before the Academy of Science, stating that honey-dew had fallen in California twice in the last decade, viz. 1862 and 1872. If Mr. Brannan was posted on what he was writing about, he would not have confined the falling of honey-dew to the years mentioned. It falls nearly every year in the Sacramento valley. The Indians gather it in large quantities, and the honey-bees fill their hives with the rich manna. We have seen balls of the manna as large as apples gathered by the squaws, and not confined to any particular years either—though it falls more extensively some years than others. We have seen the oak leaves dripping with the precious saccharine matter. In 1866 it was very abundant in the Sacramento valley—more so than in 1862. In 1868 it also fell in abundance. Mr. Brannan was probably in the country only in the two years mentioned, and that accounts for his wonderful discovery.

CHANGES IN THE PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

Passage of Three Bills of Importance to Settlers on the Public Lands—Encouragement to Grow Timber on the Western Prairies—Amendment to the Homestead Act—The Right to Transfer Pre-Emptions or Homesteads.

Washington (March 11) Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Three bills more important to settlers on the public lands of the United States than any that have before passed since the Homestead act became laws during the last hours of the session of Congress just closed. The first is an act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies, and is the first measure of the kind that has ever been adopted by Congress. The following is its full text:

Be it enacted, That any person who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy growing condition for five years, 40 acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than eight feet apart each way, on any quarter-section of any public lands of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter-section at the expiration of said five years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses; *provided*, that only one-quarter in any section shall be thus granted.

SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the Register of the Land Office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before said Register or Receiver that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said Register and Receiver, and on payment of $10, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however,* That no certificate shall be given or patent issue therefor until the expiration of at least five years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within three years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have planted, and for not less than five years have cultivated and protected such quantity and character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive the patent for such quarter-section of land.

SEC. 3. That if, at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, it shall be proven, after due notice to the party making such entry and claiming to cultivate such timber, to the satisfaction of the Register of the Land Office that such person has abandoned or failed to cultivate, protect, and keep in good condition such timber, then, and in that event, said land shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall have had under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than eight feet apart each way, and in a good thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of said fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

SEC. 5. That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall, in any event, become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of patent therefor.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the Registers and the Receivers of the several Land Offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money.

SEC. 7. That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

The second of these bills relates to soldiers' homesteads and its object is fully explained in its preamble:

WHEREAS, By act of Congress entitled "An act to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," approved April 4, 1872, and by the amendment thereto, approved June 8, 1872, it is provided that said soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, shall have the right to enter homesteads of 160 acres each upon what are called and known as "double minimum" lands, or lands within the limits of railroad land grants; and

WHEREAS, Many soldiers and sailors had, prior to the passage of said act and the amendments thereto, entered homesteads within said limits, not exceeding 80 acres each, and are unable, under the terms of said act and amendment, and the rulings of the General Land Office, to avail themselves of the advantages of entering 160 acres of said "double minimum" land; and

WHEREAS, Such discrimination against the pioneer soldiers and sailors is unjust; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to soldiers and sailors' homesteads," approved June 8, 1872, be amended so as to read as follows: That any person entitled under the provisions of the foregoing sections to enter a homestead, who may have heretofore entered under the Homestead laws a quantity of land less than 160 acres, shall be permitted to enter so much land as, when added to the quantity previously entered, shall not exceed 160 acres.

The last of these measures is of especial importance to colonies which have settled or are about to settle upon the public lands. Under the present law a pre-emptor is not allowed to sell or alienate in any way any portion of his homestead until he has secured a full title to it, after a residence of five years. In several of the Western States and Territories colonies have been formed and towns built up before any of the inhabitants have resided on their pre-emptions more than two or three years, but they have not been allowed to set apart any of their lands, even for public purposes. The law referred to gives them this privilege. Its text is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That any person who has already settled or hereinafter may settle on the public lands of the United States, either by pre-emption, or by virtue of the homestead law or any amendments thereto, shall have the right to transfer by warrantee, against his or her own acts, any portion of his or her said pre-emption or homestead for church, cemetery, or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroads across such pre-emption or homestead, and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right to complete and perfect the title to their pre-emption or homesteads.

A Word to the Ladies of New York.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR: An emergency involving the delicacy and honor of my sex makes it my duty to submit the following facts to the ladies of this city:

Nearly two years ago, at the request of a friend who had perfect confidence in her truth and purity, I accepted an invitation from Victoria Woodhull to ride with her in Central Park. The result was an impression that she was either insane or the hapless victim of malignant spirits. For she calmly informed me that several distinguished editors, clergymen, and lady authors of this city, some of them my personal friends, and all of them models of domestic purity and virtue, not only held her opinions on free love, but practised accordingly, and that it was only a lack of moral courage which prevented their open avowal of such opinions. I concealed all this, excepting from a few personal friends, because it is cruelty and a disgrace to any persons of delicacy and refinement, especially to ladies, to have their names and characters publicly subjected to inquiry as to such practices. Since that interview, this woman or her associates have been carrying out a plan for making money by maligning or threatening conspicuous persons of such purity and sensibility that it would be expected they or their friends would pay large sums rather than come in collision with such antagonists and their filthy weapons.

Such an operation carried out in New York would extend indefinitely. The proper way of meeting this evil is to secure the enforcement of an existing law, by which an officer of the State, and not the person assailed, may prosecute any who circulate aspersions of character which they cannot prove to be true, it being made, in such cases as this, a penitentiary offense. When such a law is well executed, and when imprisonment for life, without power of pardon in any human hands, shall be the penalty for murder, then the present exasperating surges of society will be assuaged, and the dove and olive branch appear. American women possess a power little appreciated or exercised; for it is certain that there is no beneficent law which they would unite in asking to have enacted or enforced which would not readily be granted. For this reason the influence of the ladies of this city is besought to secure in this conspicuous case the enforcement of the penalty for the most cruel slander that many have already suffered, and which is still threatened to others. The officers of law whose duty it is to abate this evil are at hand, and their ear can be reached by many a woman whom they respect. At the same time, our clergymen can be entreated to lend their co-operation by teaching from the pulpit (what many do not know) that helping to circulate aspersions of character which they cannot prove to be true is a violation both of the Decalogue and of civil law. CATHARINE E. BEECHER.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1873.

Blucher.

When the special messengers arrived to inform Blucher that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and that his services would be immediately required in the field, they were astonished to find him literally running round and round a large room, the floor of which was covered with sawdust, and in which he had immured himself, under the delusion that he was an elephant. For the time, it was feared that Blucher was hopelessly insane, or that he was so far suffering from the delirium tremens that his active co-operation in the anticipated campaign would be impossible; but when the urgent news was brought him, he at once recovered himself, and proceeded to give his advice in a perfectly sound state of mind, the tone of which was thus, as by a sudden shock, restored to him.

THE COURTS.

Sensational Suit to Set Aside a Trustee's Sale.

Writ Issued to Arrest One of the Witnesses.

More About the Livingston County Abduction Outrage.

A Considerably Mixed-Up Title to Chicago Real Estate.

One of the most perplexing and sensational suits to undo alleged irregularities in the transfer of land, is on hearing before Judge Gary, viz: George Parks v. Ezekiel Morrison and others. It seems impossible to give a complete account of the various transactions charged by the plaintiff on which he founds his application to set aside the sale, but the main facts appear to be these: On the 1st of May, 1867, William Fleming was indebted to Edwin D. Blain, and gave him two notes of $600 each, falling due Aug. 1 and Sept. 2, 1867, to secure which a trust deed was given on Fleming's property in the Town of Hyde Park, near Oakwood Cemetery, to Elias Greenbaum. Before either of the notes had matured, namely, in June, 1867, Blain transferred the note falling due in September to William H. Hull, of Grand Haven, Mich., and Hull endorsed it to Healey C. Akeley, who is said to have paid no value for it. At maturity neither of these notes were paid. Blain came to Chicago to see about a settlement, and he gave up the remaining note to Fleming, on the latter transferring part of the land conveyed in the trust deed to him. Now comes the interesting part of the story. It is claimed that Akeley's safe was robbed, and various papers taken from it, together with a sum of money, and that among these papers was the note due in September. However he got hold of it, that note is alleged to have turned up in the hands of Hull, for Hull appears to have afterwards sold it to the defendant, Ezekiel Morrison, who applied to Greenbaum, the holder of the trust-deed (who knew nothing of the Blain transaction with Fleming) to sell the property named in the trust, for the unpaid note, which he did in due form, Morrison becoming the purchaser. Meanwhile, the property transferred by Fleming to Blain had been bought in good faith, and for value, by the complainant, George Parks, who now sues for a good title, and to set aside the Trustee's sale. Only part of the facts are here given, since there is only one man who claims to understand the case in all its various phases, and he declines to tell all he knows. There are several charges of robbery and chicanery, and the whole proceeding is of a character that seems to have aroused suspicion and vigilance in an unusual degree in Judge Gary's peaceful breast.

A writ for attachment of one of the witnesses for robbery, arising out of the suit, was taken out yesterday afternoon, during the progress of the suit, for the purpose of arresting him as soon as he should leave court.

THE LIVINGSTON COUNTY ABDUCTION.

Mr. Charles J. Beattie, of No. 164 East Madison street, counselor-at-law, sends the following as to the above case, reported in Monday's TRIBUNE:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of yesterday (the 31st ult.) I noticed in your report of court proceedings a partial report of the case of McNab v. Bennett, "The Livingston County abduction case," which you very properly denominate as "an unparalleled outrage." And it may be interesting to the many legal subscribers to your extensively circulated journal in this and other States to know something more of the facts connected with that case. Having been attorney for Mr. McNab, and having argued both cases in the Circuit and Supreme Courts, I desire to state briefly the principal facts, so that your readers may fairly understand the importance of the decision of the Supreme Court in this very peculiar case. Mr. McNab was arrested at his home in McLean County, on a warrant issued in Livingston County, charging him with the crime of "robbery." The warrant was served, and McNab arrested by a Constable of Livingston County, and taken to the latter county. While the charge of robbery was being investigated by the Justice of the Peace who issued the warrant (O. P. Ross, Esq.) at Fairbury, in Livingston County, and before the conclusion of the examination, Mr. McNab was arrested by the Sheriff of Livingston County, on two writs of *capias ad respondendum*, issued out of the Livingston County Circuit Court, at the instance of the plaintiff, and by the Sheriff taken away from this Justice's office, out of the custody of the Constable, and confined in jail in Livingston County. On hearing the evidence in the "robbery" case, the Justice decided that the charge was maliciously made, and taxed the costs of that case against the complaining witness. Mr. McNab then applied for (and was released from custody on) a writ of habeas corpus, by Judge Wood, of the Livingston County Circuit Court. Mr. McNab, on being released from custody, returned to his residence in McLean County. Not knowing that any other proceedings were pending against him at the Livingston Circuit Court, default was taken, and judgment rendered against him in each case in which capias had been issued. The Circuit Court refused to set aside the default, or vacate the judgment in either case, and both cases were appealed. The Supreme court held that the arrest of McNab, under such circumstances, was "a most infamous scheme, conceived and carried out in total disregard of truth, right, and law." And that "the infamy of the proceeding, the outrage of the rights of a citizen, the wrong to good morals, and the wilful violation of law, are scarcely paralleled in the annals of jurisprudence." The Supreme Court also decided, in this case, that an arrest obtained under such circumstances gives the Court no jurisdiction over the person of the defendant, and that a plea in abatement, denying the jurisdiction of the Court, is the proper manner to put in issue the legality of such an arrest. This is the first time that this kind of a case has been directly brought before the Supreme Court of this State, and it has fortunately been decided in such a manner as to prevent a recurrence of such cases. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. BEATTIE.

CONSIDERABLY MIXED LAND-TITLE.

In the Circuit Court, yesterday, Prelate D. Barker, of Selma, Alabama, brought suit against a number of others, under considerably complicated circumstances. He affirms that he bought certain Chicago real estate of Alfred S. Huntingdon, of Louisiana, which he paid for, receiving proper deeds; that a real estate firm then doing business in Chicago, acting as agents for Huntingdon had, without Barker's knowledge, also sold the land to one Benjamin B. Higman, taking from him the sum of $200 as earnest money, and giving him a receipt or agreement of sale in return therefor, which receipt, or agreement for sale, Higman assigned to William Hughes, of Cincinnati. Afterwards, Barker alleges, Higman & Hughes jointly made a lease of the premises, with option to buy, to Samuel J. Walker and others, then doing business in Chicago in the real-estate line. When these proceedings became known to the complainant, he so represented matter to Huntingdon, that the latter caused suits to be commenced against the parties for possessing the land. Then came the fire, and the papers were all destroyed. Mr. Barker now prays the Court to grant a good deed, upon hearing the case, declaring the title in him, the original bona-fide purchaser for value.

BANKRUPTS' ACCOUNTS FOR MARCH.

R. E. Jenkins yesterday filed Assignees' report in the matter of the Commercial Insurance Company, as follows: Receipts, none; expenditures, 50 cents; and deposits, none; also, in the matter of Ferdinand S. Winslow, the same Assignee reported $5,412.45 deposits. No other reports were filed up to the hour of closing.

The state of the Commercial's accounts is in rather an unsatisfactory condition. Until the appointment of R. E. Jenkins, as Assignee, nothing had been done under the direction of the Court, for the recovery of moneys belonging to the bankrupt. Occasionally efforts were made, of a spasmodic nature, to find out what had become of the notes and securities held by the Company, with partial success. This is the Company, it will be remembered, whose stockholders, with a keen eye to the unpaid liabilities that were to follow the fire, quietly met together and voted themselves back their notes of indebtedness for the balance due on the capital subscribed, by which means all trace of security for the uncollected stock, and the insurances, disappeared. Mr. J. E. Chapman, now employed at McCormick's Reaper Manufactory, is believed to have collected something between $9,000 and $12,000, which he is probably prepared to pay over to the proper person on being called upon to do so. He will be called upon to do so, by Mr. Jenkins, in a few days. The Assignee can only proceed for the recovery of the unpaid capital by separate suits in the United States Courts, and these will be commenced within a few days.

PETITION FOR THE ADJUDICATION OF A WEST LAKE STREET FIRM.

Davidson & Jones, of New York, yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Smith, Hardy & Duncan, claiming as creditors on an unpaid note of $876.19, dated July 24, 1872, at ninety days, for goods supplied. Petitioners affirm that they called at the place of business of the debtors, No. 69 West Lake street, and demanded payment of the note, when they were told that the debtors could not pay without being given time to find the money. When told that unless they paid proceedings in bankruptcy would be instituted, the bankrupts said there was no help for it, they not knowing where they could find the money. Being given further opportunity to arrange the matter, and being unable to meet still their liabilities, these proceedings were begun. The usual rule to show cause was issued.

ACTION FOR THE VALUE OF A SAFE.

The case of Harris v. Vessel-owners' Towing Company was tried before Judge Porter. This is an appeal from from the decision of a Justice of the Peace, the plaintiff seeking to recover from defendants the sum of $135 for a safe which he had sold them conditionally. The conditions under which the sale was made was that the sellers guaranteed it to be a thoroughly good article, and that the purchasers were allowed to hold it on trial for thirty days. The safe was destroyed in the Chicago fire, and the Towing Company allege its destruction as a proof of its not being what seller guaranteed it to be. Plaintiff's counsel urges that the fire in question was so exceptional in its character that allowance must be made. The jury retired to seal their verdict this morning.

FRAUDULENT TRANSFER.

In the matter of Christopher Bresee, bankrupt, v. Holland Bresee, on the petition of Robert Jenkins, Assignee, in the District Court, a decree was yesterday filed, finding that Christopher, while insolvent, with a view to placing it beyond the reach of his creditors, sold and conveyed to Joseph Motkin a large amount of property, including real estate, and that Joseph reconveyed the same to Holland, for no consideration, knowing that such transfer was intended for a fraudulent purpose, and directing that the parties make good deed to the Assignee.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF SHANAHAN & WEST.

It having come to the knowledge of the petitioning creditors of Shanahan & West, now for the second time within six months in the bankruptcy Court, that Wm. J. Manning is a member of the firm, the Court, yesterday, on petition to that effect, gave permission that the proceedings be amended so as to include his name.

In the same matter, an order was also made for the examination of James West and Wm. J. Manning, under Section 26, as to certain transactions regarding the disposal of their stock, which seem to need ventilation.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

A case, in which the American-citizen-of-Teutonic-origin element preponderated, took up a considerable portion of the time of this Court, yesterday morning. The defendants were Barbara Barth, Frank Barth, George Gressing, E. Gressing, and Henry Buck, who were en masse charged with riot. These parties became possessed of an idea, some six weeks since, that they were the legal owners of a house actually belonging to and occupied by a Mrs. Paulina Adler, and to enforce their claim they concocted amongst themselves a writ of eviction, which they served in a manner that would excite in Ireland the envious admiration of a *Sassenach's* bailiff. Entering the house, they seized Mrs. Adler, and beat her so badly that she has been laid up for six weeks past. The evidence was conclusive, and they were all found guilty, but their counsel moved for a new trial and arrest of sentence by the Court.

Robert Park, who was found guilty of selling liquor to a minor, and of keeping his saloon open on Sunday, was sent to jail for ten days on the first indictment, and for five days on the second.

D. K. Griffith, and C. A. Murphy were placed on trial, charged with failing to pay over to one Bryant the proceeds of sales made on his account. Bryant received goods from parties in the country to whom he accounted, and handed them to the defendant to sell on a division of profits. He alleged that they did not pay him the proceeds of the sales, but evidence failed to sustain the fact, and defendants were found not guilty and discharged.

Louis Brodie was found guilty of keeping a gaming house on South Clark street. Sentence was suspended.

Another case, in which an agent was accused of keeping back part of the price, was also tried, and, happily for those who seek, in the reviving effervescence of soda, Seltzer, or other beverages of the "pop" persuasion, a temporary relief from matutinal headache, it also resulted in an acquittal. The defendant, Peter Boynes, city traveling agent for a soda and "pop" factory, was suspected by his employer of retaining for his own use some of the proceeds of his daily deliveries. The evidence failed to convict Peter, and he was discharged.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

The business at the various courts, yesterday, was rather light, and the proceedings in most cases were tame, even the now somewhat famous bouquet case failing to produce points of peculiar spiciness.

In Judge Porter's room, the case of Jochem v. Kehm was concluded, a verdict being rendered for the plaintiff for $155 damages.

In the case of the Chicago Water and Gas-Pipe Company v. O'Reiley, mechanics' lien, a verdict for the plaintiffs, $200 damages, was brought. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial and an arrest of judgment.

In Bradford v. Cowan, a verdict with $225.80 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff. Plaintiff was also successful to the amount of $289.30 in the case of Bradford v. Cowan.

Before Judge Rogers, the case of J. G. Drew et al. v. I. M. Greenebaum took up the greater part of the day. The plaintiff avers that he sold for defendant a property valued at $16,000, and was unable to secure payment of $400 commission upon the sale. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

In Judge Booth's Court the case of Contractor v. Church, or Courtney v. the R. C. Bishop of Chicago is still pending, the case going to the jury, who will return a verdict this morning. The evidence was by no means intensely exciting, a little fun being, however raised by a new arrival from the Green Isle, who announced himself as an "ecclesiastical, civil and military bricklayer," a sort of man who cannot fail to be useful in a city where a fire has made a clean sweep of buildings of all classes. The case has been well-worked up by both counsel, and has been watched throughout by a number of people, evidently members of the church whose "raising" has cause a five days' lawsuit.

In Judge Tree's Court, most of the time was taken up by the trying of the case of Mrs. Widow Austin v. the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. This was one of those cases in which the tender-hearted, almost tearful advocate, contrasts with the cruel apathy of a heartless corporation and its oppressed hirelings, the tears of the widow and the lonely condition of her orphaned children. The thing was well done in this case, and as the hardly-suppressed emotion of the eloquent advocate, with onion-like potency, brought into play the widow's cambric, it was evident that some of the jury found difficulty in keeping the tap turned off. As is usual, in cases of this sort, the appeal to the soft side of the jury won the day, and, after due deliberation, they decided that in the loss of her husband, Mrs. Austin had sustained damage to the extent of $4,250, being $750 short of the plaintiff's estimate.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

The Assignee of the estate of Farnsworth, Brown & Co. yesterday petitioned the Court for leave to compromise the claims of N. D. Dyce & Co., of Attaliss, Iowa, for $383.62, at 70 cents on the dollar; of J. A. Ryder, of Griggsville, Ill., for $321, for 50 cents on the dollar, and Phillip Attboyer, of Leavenworth, Kan., for $358.92, for 40 cents on the dollar; those amounts being the largest they can be expected to pay.

Samuel M. Fassett, of this city, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His assets consist of book debts, aggregating $147, and his debts exceed $18,393, of which the sum of $6,406.33 is due to the Marine Company of Chicago, unsecured, being a judgment, restored Aug. 7, 1872, in the Superior Court of Cook County.

The Assignee of the estate of Harriet E. Collins was, on the petition of the owner of the building occupied by the bankrupt, ordered to pay rent at the rate of $150 per month.

The order of the Court of 21st ult., confirming sale of property in the estate of J. F. Collins, was yesterday made absolute.

Orders of dismissal were yesterday made absolute in the cases of R. and A. D. Murray, S. C. Kenaga, John Furse, and George F. Letz et al.

The Court yesterday allowed the sale of stock in the estate of Frank H. Robinson, to J. J. Rasmusson, of the same town (Sheridan, Ill.) for $900 cash and $600 in four months with good security. The estimated value of the stock is $2,613.12.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill was yesterday filed in the Superior Court, Catharine E. Whistler v. Josiah S. Wolf and John Cockey, to set aside a pretended conveyance of real estate, by the complainants to these defendants. The bill was filed just at the close of Court, and time did not admit of its examination. Charges, amounting to fraud, are made. This estate is valued at $2,500.

Judge Blodgett yesterday heard John Gwynn, owner of the schooner Dolphin, and the schooner Bigler, of Detroit, in Admiralty, for $4,000, for damages by a collision. Each party claims that the other side is in fault.

The City-Attorney yesterday filed a petition for the ascertainment, in the usual manner, of damages to private property-owners, by the widening, to twenty feet, of the alley running east and west, through Block 117, School Section Addition.

Patrick Quarry, yesterday, commenced a suit, in trespass in the case for deceit, damages $1,000, in the Circuit Court, against James P. Lowe and Charles Goodspeed.

On motion of Mr. Waterman, attorney, yesterday, in the District Court, in the matter of Charles C. Blakeslee, the opposing creditors were ruled to file copy of original objections, and specifications to discharge in twenty days.

NEW SUITS.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—4,333—Appeal. 6,334—Prelate D. Barker v. Benj. B. Higman et al.; bill to declare title. 6,335—The City of Chicago et al. v. Ephraim Ingalls et al.; petition for the ascertainment of damages for the widening of the alley running east and west through Block 117, School Section Addition to Chicago, to the north of twenty feet. 6,336—Jeremiah R. Lawrence & Co. v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and Chicago & Alton Railroad; assumpsit, $1,000. 6,337 and 6,338—Withheld for service. 6,339—Patrick Quarry v. James P. Lowe and Charles Goodspeed; trespass on the case for deceit, $1,000. 6,340—Philip Van Valkenburgh et al. and Guy Wilson; assumpsit, $3,000. 6,341 and 6,342—Withheld for service.

SUPERIOR COURT—42,892—Henry B. Porter et al v. N. S. Grow; assumpsit, $600. 42,893—Elozah Worknily v. Ione E. Worknily; divorce. 42,894—Marion A. Lawrence v. Charles Holmes and Isabella McBiden; attachment. 42,895—Catherine E. Whistler v. Josiah S. Wolfe and John Cockey; bill to set aside sale of real estate.

RIGHTS OF PASSENGERS.

Liability of a Passenger Transportation Company for the Comfort of Passengers—$500 Awarded by Judge Blodgett.

Judge Blodgett yesterday decided a somewhat interesting case, involving the liability of steamship transportation companies for damages arising from neglect to provide suitable accommodations for passengers.

His Honor glanced briefly at the facts. In this case Francis Kain engaged passages for himself and family on board the steamship City of New York, a coasting vessel belonging to the Northern Transportation Company, engaged in navigation between this port and the East, for voyage from Capt. Vincent, in the State of New York, to Chicago, agreeing to pay the agent from whom he engaged passage the sum of $47.50 for the freight and accommodation of himself, his wife, Rosa A. Kain, Elizabeth, Poland, and Francis Kain, infants, his children, and Mary McGuill, his sister-in-law. There was a special bargain made respecting accommodation, the father being fearful of the effects of exposure from wind and weather upon the children and women, and in the contract it was expressly stated that berths were to be provided on board the steamer in a room or place in that part of the vessel known as the steerage, as well as a cooking stove. Besides the written stipulation, the agent, being still further pressed for information by the anxious father as to the nature of the shelter to be provided, assured him that the accommodations would be ample to secure their comfort. They embarked on the day appointed, and, on looking for the berths, were told that they could not have any. They remonstrated without effect, and an appeal to the contract made with the agent was productive of no other result than an order to make out the best they could on the lower deck, without covering or shelter. Thinking that something better might turn up on the morrow, they sat on the exposed deck all night; but, the following morning, finding that they were to use that uncomfortable sleeping-place throughout the voyage, they made further complaints and inquiries, without, however, any other effect than to satisfy themselves that not only the comfortable berth which, the agent had assured them, was almost as comfortable as a cabin, was denied them, but that they were not even to have a stove on which to cook their food. The ticket was presented at the usual time, and here there is a hitch in the testimony. It is by no means clear what transpired at the time, but the ticket was certainly altered, so as to cancel the contract as to the berth, the master asserting from the first that he had no berth to give, and the passenger insisting fruitlessly that he was entitled to a berth and should have it. The Court was of opinion that, even supposing the ticket had been altered with the knowledge of the passenger, it would not take away the passenger's right to safe and decent shelter, every person taking passage being entitled to proper care, and safe handling, the same as less precious freight. The voyage lasted till the 9th August, on which day they arrived in Chicago, and their miserable situation terminated. The women and children had suffered considerably during the voyage, by exposure to wind and weather, and when they disembarked they completely broke down, and were for some time afterward sick. Their statement as to the jibes and jeers of the seaman, and the indecencies inseperable from their situation, were exceedingly painful to dwell upon, and His Honor, although he could not find for the full amount claimed as damages, $1,000, found for $500, having no hesitation, whatever, in deciding as to their right to proper and decent treatment.

The respondents prayed an appeal.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Happy thought. In the dark lexicon of Chicago meteorology there is no such word as spring.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock this forenoon.

A regular meeting of the Photographic Association will be held this evening at No. 244 West Washington street.

A meeting of the members of the Mechanics' Institute will be held Thursday evening at Judge Jameson's Court-room, City Hall Building.

A colored man, named Mike Moss, was yesterday held by Justice Scully, in bail of $500, to the Criminal Court, for stealing a $75 ring from John McLaughlin, of No. 247 West Randolph street.

Bradley, alias Bill Ray, the pickpocket, was examined before Justice Banyon yesterday morning. He was fully identified by Miss VanKenren as the man who robbed her of a large number of bonds, worth, according to her statement, $9,000. He was held for trial under $500 bail.

A crowd of boys, pupils of the Polk Street Public School, did, on Monday night, what many very decent school-boys have often wished to do. They forced their way into the building by a rear door, upset the desks, broke up the teachers' chairs, drew horrid faces on the blackboards, and, pocketing a few useful articles, departed.

Stoffles shows us a card, neatly printed enough, with the word "Buncombe" on it. Says a particular friend of his, an architect, gave it to him. Stoffles was puzzled until we told him his friend, the architect, was competing for the City Hall, and "Buncombe" was his motto. So much for "Buncombe." There are several in the field. Nevertheless, we think it will be better for the competing architects to borrow from the wedding notices, "No cards."

Yesterday morning, two Bridgeport roughs, Richard Barrow and Richard Grant, were fined $100 each by Justice Williams, for shamefully abusing an inoffensive apple-peddler, Moses Bluminthall, on South Halsted street, near Douglas place. An officer who interfered was assaulted by Barrow with a revolver, but was disarmed before he could shoot. He was fined $25 for resisting an officer.

Supt. Washburn, yesterday morning, received information from Greenville, Miss., stating that a man had committed suicide, by hanging himself, at that place, on the 24th of March. On his person was found a circular, which stated that he had been badly injured, during the Chicago fire, by falling from a building, and needed assistance. His name was not given, but the Superintendent was asked to find the man's friends.

Yesterday morning, Justice Scully issued a warrant for the arrest of a man named Matzer, upon the complaint of his wife, who told the Justice that her husband had committed a criminal assault upon his little daughter, a child only 9 years old. The woman was in great distress about the matter. If her story, as told, is true, it is one of the most shocking instances of human brutality on record.

The Boss Plasterers' Association met at the Builders' Exchange, on La Salle street, yesterday afternoon, and appointed a committee to confer with a committee of journeymen in regard to establishing the wages to be paid the latter during the summer. The employers desire the men to pledge themselves not to work for any other than a practical plasterer, in order to prevent bricklayers and carpenters from taking contracts for plastering.

The West Side Collector's report shows that in 1871 the State tax collected was $120,002.25; county tax, $216,083.73; town tax, $53,604.22; park tax, $43,258.50; boulevard and park tax, $7,222.39; special park assessment, $73,302.16; total, $513,470.25. In 1872, the State tax was $42,699.66; county tax, $70,331.98; town tax, $19,628.23; park tax, $15,316.11; boulevard and park tax, $2,840.20; special park assessments, $16,824.23; 2 per cent for Collector, $3,433.47; total, $171,674.38. Grand total, $685,144.63.

The Skinner hose elevator and truck, which has not been in use since the fire, was relocated in the new Long John engine-house, on Pacific avenue, near Harrison street, yesterday. A company has been formed to operate this indispensable apparatus, and hereafter it will be used in fires in high buildings. This machine originated in Chicago, being the invention of Mr. George Skinner. A company was recently organized in Philadelphia for the purpose of manufacturing these machines.

It is a fact, unknown to most persons, that there are not a few men in the Chicago police force possessed of fortunes, which if they were so inclined, would enable them to live in comparative comfort the rest of their days, without doing a stroke of work. Yesterday morning one of this class delivered up a star which he had worn twenty-five years. His name is Bernard McCarthy, and he was one of the most faithful officers on the force. By a rise in property, and economy, he has accumulated property worth, perhaps, $100,000. He proposes to live without labor the rest of his life.

Yesterday morning an unknown man with both his legs cut off above the knees was found near Elm Forest station, on the track of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He had evidently lain there for some hours, and was unconscious. He was taken to the station, where he died in a few minutes. He had nothing on his person that would indicate who he was. An empty whisky bottle in his pocket suggested the cause of his being run over. Two cents was all the money he had in his pockets. The body will not be interred until this afternoon, in the hope that some one may identify it.

Yesterday afternoon a little boy, who lives on Carpenter street, near Madison, was sent by his mother with a $10 bill to a dry goods store to procure change. When near the corner of Madison street, he saw a suspicious-looking individual sitting on a store box, who appeared to be looking at the bill with a desire to secure it. The boy, fearful that he might take it from him, quickly closed his hand over it and made an effort to get away. The man, however, hailed him and asked him what he had in his hand? The boy turned around and ran toward home. The man pursued him, and catching him on the steps of his father's house, said that if he did not give him up the money, he would choke him to death. Valuing his existence at more than $10, the frightened lad gave up the money to the robber, who quietly walked away.

The police authorities of this city should take some immediate steps to put a stop to the wholesale and illegal slaughter of prairie chickens, partridges, and quail now carried on in Cook County by "pot-hunters." Dozens of men, with long strings of game over their shoulders, can be seen on the streets every day committing unlawful acts, and yet no attention is paid to them. The Game law of the State strictly prohibits the trapping or shooting of land fowl at any time except between the 15th of August and the 15th of November, and imposes a heavy penalty on persons who are caught violating it. The police have the power, if properly directed, to arrest poachers found disposing of game on the streets, and in this way the killing of birds out of season would be soon checked. Unless something of this kind is done, there will be but little game left when it becomes lawful to kill it.

THE PERFUMERY WAR.

Judge Williams and the Hon. James P. Root on the Witness-Stand.

In Judge Farwell's Court, the bouquet case is flowing calmly onward, and appearances at present indicate that the examination of three more witnesses will conclude the the testimony. Then will come the arguments, and after that the decision, which may or may not yield to Hyde Park the uncontaminated atmosphere which first induced its peaceful villagers to exchange the dust and heat of the city for the green sward and prairie flowers of the country, and may or may not cause the fertilizer man to quote the wretched, impenitent Dane and cry,

My offense is rank; it smells to Hyde Park,

and immediately start to buy one of the Communipaw driers, or hurry up Mr. Wahl with his wonderful invention that is—to be.

Considerable interest was aroused by the examination of two legal luminaries of the first magnitude, in the persons of His Honor Judge Williams, and County Attorney Root, whose evidence is recorded below.

The witnesses called were for the defendants, and their evidence, of course, denounced the alleged nuisance in unqualified terms.

Mr. Sherman referred to an agreement entered into between the Hyde Park authorities and the Company, at the time the former obtained their charter, by which they agreed, for the space of two years, not to exercise police powers towards the Company.

Mr. Bowen, one of the prime movers in the present action, was closely cross-examined by the Company's counsel as to whether or not the outflow of moist matter from the Company's piles of offal spoilt the water of the Calumet River so that ice gathered from it was unfit for use. This developed the somewhat astonishing statement that the congealing of water purifies it.

Judge Williams stated that he "had observed odors," which hailed from the direction of the Fertilizing Works, of an exceedingly pungent description, and which had often driven people for shelter within their homes.

Mr. Root followed in a very positive and somewhat humorous strain, in answer to a question as to whether he considered that the odors complained of arose from the Fertilizing Company's Works, he said that there could be no other place where such a smell could arise. He undertook to eat dinner once with the Superintendent of the works, but it proved a business at which he was not successful. On that occasion he got nearer to the factory than he ever managed before or since.

Mr. Elliott, of the Canada Pacific Railway, stated that the cars, after passing the works, retain the odor for four or five miles.

Capt. Graham and Mr. Waldron followed in an equally effective strain, when the counsel for the defense announced that two witnesses, who were unable to attend, were all that remained on his side, and the Court adjourned until the morning of to-day, which will probably see the close of the case, after the fiery eloquence of a Smith and the gentle persuasiveness of a Swett have shown forth the claims of their respective clients.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

The State Savings Institution has increased its capital stock from one hundred and five thousand ($105,000) to five hundred thousand ($500,000). This increase of stock makes this institution one of the strongest and safest savings banks in the United States. It is not generally known, and yet it is true, that this institution is, and always has been, just twice as strong as its capital stock indicates, for there is a liability under its charter which makes every stockholder individually responsible to the depositors to an amount equal to his stock, which liability, in addition to the capital stock, makes the security of this institution to depositors, above the amount of deposits, one million ($1,000,000) dollars. This is as it should be; a bank that becomes the depository of the hard earnings of the industrial classes should be responsible beyond contingency, and it is due to the depositors that they should know that their money when deposited is in safe keeping.

The State Savings Institution has long enjoyed the confidence of the public. It has sustained two runs, and came out of the great fire of 1871 unembarrassed, never so much as requiring any depositor to give notice of intention or desire to withdraw his or her deposit in full, although it has always had a chartered right to do so, the same as the other savings banks in the city.

Under such auspices, and with such an history, the State Savings Institution is preparing to enter upon the reconstruction of its permanent home, rebuilt upon its old LaSalle street site. The structure will be, as intended, one of the most striking bank edifices in the country. It will be four lofty stories in height, front 45 feet on the new City Hall, and have a depth of 98 feet. It will be adapted in its prime feature to the leading bank demands of airiness, accessibility, and security, and to that end the bank apartment will be 20 feet high, its floor nearly on a level with the sidewalk. The vaults will be detached from the walls and be models in their class. The whole style of the building will be grand and massive; the material the Buena Vista sandstone. Altogether, it will be such a home for the State Savings Institution as it deserves, and happily symbolize the character and standing of the institution. The locality to which it returns will have been largely improved from what it was before the fire, and no site could be found more central to the three divisions of the city, and more compactly surrounded with the best features of city concourse and business.

HOW IT OCCURRED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An item having appeared in the *Times* to-day reflecting upon the Orient Hotel and its proprietors, in regard to the case of the injured man, Cole, who was brought to our doors yesterday in a mangled condition, which is so false and unwarranted we deem it only just that our friends and the public generally should know the facts as they actually are. Yesterday, soon after the dreadful accident at the Singer Building, a carriage came to our door bearing a wounded gentleman, when an officious, high-toned individual rushed into our office and demanded that we should give room to the injured party. The writer of this politely but sorrowfully informed the individual that our house was absolutely filled, not a room being vacant; that, in fact, we had been obliged to put up cots to supply our guests with sleeping accommodations. The officious youth replied arrogantly and insolently, threatening, among other things, the withdrawal of his own intended patronage. He was answered that a public house, with its necessary attendant noise and confusion, was hardly a proper place to care for an unfortunate man in the condition of Mr. Cole, but he would listen to no reasoning, and entered the carriage breathing vengeance on the writer and our house, as he drove away. That we would heartlessly or inhumanely turn from our hospitalities any wounded man, or treat him and his attendants as this youth asserts, is false; and his statements are utterly devoid of any truth whatever. We do not deem this explanation necessary to vindicate our character or disposition among those who know us personally, and only make it that those who may not be acquainted with us should know that we have hearts and purses too large to be quietly submissive when vilified by an excited and senseless upstart.

Respectfully, GRANT & CUDNEY.

CHICAGO, April 1, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, March 31, 1873—During the week, and at the Matinees, THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA. In answer to A GENERAL DESIRE, will be reproduced in a style of rare magnificence, Bartley Campbell's great emotional society Drama,

FATE!

CHARACTERS BY THE STAR COMPANY.

To avoid the rush at the Box Office, secure your seats in advance. Box Office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

In preparation, "ALIXE," from Fifth-Avenue Theatre, New York. Also "RISKS," and "THE GENTLE SAVAGE."

Miss ELIZA O'CONNER, the charming emotional artiste, will shortly appear.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

New Solos, Quartettes, Ballads, and Specialties. Great success of J. R. Kemble's laughable Burlesque, of

JULIUS SNEEZER!

MACKIN and WILSON in their Songs and Dances. The Three Graces. New Vocal Quartette. Hundredth night of HAMLET. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the great French Sensation Drama,

ARTICLE 47,

WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST. SUPERB MOUNTINGS. Next week, the young and beautiful actress, Miss NEILSON will appear as JULIET. Sale of seats commences Thursday, at 9 a. m.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

FOURTH WEEK OF

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, March 31, and every night this week, and Matinees on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. James Robinson, Clarence, and Eugene. Second week of Mlle. Louis Boshelle. First week of the Leon Brothers. First week of Otokean, the Belle of Japan. First week of Wolf's double somersault. First week of John Foster, the Great American Clown; Frank Pastor, Katie Stokes, Ella Stokes, S. Q. Stokes, Lasciel and Nelcourt, Clifford, Runnels, etc.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This Afternoon, Grand Matinee and last representation of

SUNLIGHT,

By the Charming CLARA. This and to-morrow evenings Grand Revival of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

With CLARA in her great part of TOPSY.

Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, the thrilling Temperance Drama, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. To conclude with the Musical Comedy, GERTRMDE.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Engagement for one week only. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular actor,

McKee Rankin,

In his superb impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

Supported by the charming actress,

Kitty Blanchard,

And a full and powerful Dramatic Company.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $33—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

New York and Glasgow via Londonderry.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., as as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, May 7.

GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 4.

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 18.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

Steerage office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

THREADS.

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BEST SIX-CORD

White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

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ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it for Machine Sewing.

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FOR BROWN, DRAB, WHITE, AND BLUE

OVERALLS.

Also, RUSSELL MILLS and DRUID COTTON SAIL DUCK, manufactured and offered to wholesale buyers at lowest prices by

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87 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

TO RENT.

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TO RENT.

The largest and best-located Hall in Chicago for lease, 54x128 feet, with store on Clark-st. and entrance on Washington-st. and Board of Trade alley, in Exchange Building. Apply on the premises.

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Manufacturers and Importers of

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182 East Madison-st., Up-stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day.

NEW LIFE IN NEW LANDS. By GRACE GREENWOOD. Being her Notes of Travel across the American Continent. A book full of interest and piquancy. 12mo. Extra English cloth. Fancy stamped covers. Price, $2.00.

Racy, brilliant, piquant, full of keen observation and pungent statement of facts, picturesque in delineation of scenes on the plains, in the mountains, and along the sea. The late William H. Seward characterized her account of Mormons and Mormonism, included in this book, as the most graphic and trustworthy he had ever read. It is a book full of delightful reading all the way through, and, like a nut, has many a choice morsel tucked away in sly corners for those who find them.

MOTHERLY TALKS with YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS. By Mrs. H. W. BEECHER, with Photographic Portrait of the Author. 12mo. Extra English cloth, stamped cover. Price, $2.00.

These "Talks" were published in the Household Department of the *Christian Union* during the past two years, and are now revised and issued in book form, with additional matter, including a large variety of Choice Cooking Recipes.

The book covers the whole round of domestic life, and should be read by every young housekeeper.

STAR PAPERS; or, Experiences of Art and Nature. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New Edition, with much additional matter. Uniform with Lectures on Preaching, and Lectures to Young Men. Price, $1.75.

Many thousands of copies of this book were sold when it was first published, eighteen years ago, and it is one of the most popular and widely known of Mr. Beecher's Works. It has been for some years out of print. Mr. Beecher, in his preface to the present edition of these papers, says: "They have sprung out of a life of rushing activity as bubbles form on a mountain stream; for, as bubbles catch the shapes and colors of rocks, trees, and sky, reflect them for a moment, break and pass away, so these papers may give a moment's brightness to some solitary hour, even if they go out with one reading."

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No. 27 Park Place, New York.

MUSICAL.

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Of Vocal and Instrumental Music! 14 Splendid Books! Pages Full Sheet Music Size! The Best Popular Songs! The Best Duets! The Cream of Opera, English, Scotch, and German Songs! The Sweetest Sacred Songs! Accompaniments played on Piano or Reed Organ! The most Popular Instrumental Pieces! Containing from 200 to 250 pages of Choice Music. Each Book is still sold at the very moderate price of $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Full Gilt.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of

Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May

next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business, on the 5th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 26, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Millions of People

throughout the country have learned during the past six years of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, established with a large endowment of funds, commanding the services of the very best physicians in the world. And it has become universally known throughout the land that this Institution has had a career of usefulness, and has achieved a renown never before reached by any Medical or Surgical Institution in this or any other country.

Thousands of invalids from every section of the great Northwest have been lifted out of the purgatory of a demoralized physical condition, brought up from the depths of despair so that they seemed to revel in a new life. These include eminent men of the highest rank in the learned professions, Members of Congress, Legislators, Judges, Scholars, Students, as well as influential business men, who have all joined in urging the establishment of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE in Chicago, so that the superior system of practice and the superior skill of the managing and consulting physicians may be brought to their doors, and within easier reach of the millions who look upon Chicago as their Commercial Capital and the home of their most cherished enterprises.

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE is permanently located at No. 157 South Clark-st., Chicago, under the management of DR. A. H. HAYES, Chief Consulting Physician, author of "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE or SELF-PRESERVATION, PHYSIOLOGY of WOMAN and her DISEASES, A TREATISE on NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES, &c., &c. Assisted by DR. G. W. WARREN, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Vice-President of the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, late Medical Inspector, U. S. A., Consulting and Advisory Physician to the Peabody Medical Institute.

Having devoted twenty-five years of his extensive practice entirely to the treatment of the following diseases, now offers his services to those afflicted by *Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline in Man, Nervous and Physical Debility*, and all diseases arising from the errors of young men or the indiscretions and excesses of persons of mature years. These include Nervous Affections in all their multitudinous manifestations, such as Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory, Restless Nights, Faded Cheeks, Weakness of Back and Knees, Loss of Appetite, Rush of Blood to the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and Spinal Affection, which, if not timely cured, will produce PARALYSIS, IDIOCY, INSANITY, and DEATH.

DR. WARREN'S system of treatment differs from all other physicians in this country, his vast experience having been gained from extensive researches and travels throughout Europe and a more extensive practice in the United States than any other living physician. His practice is more thorough and heroic than others.

Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m.

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Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, to be seen in his office by all. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases, to any address, in sealed envelope. Address letters Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

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The longest-engaged and most successful specialist in the treatment of all chronic, sexual and diseases of a delicate nature in both sexes. Age, with experience can be relied upon. Consultations confidential and invited. Treatise and circulars free. Special attention to Female Diseases.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:10 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 9:40 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 3:30 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	§9:15 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	5:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.

2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.

4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granite, marble, or sandstone. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will enter into contract and give approved security if awarded to him, and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the mason, cut stone, and plastering work..........$25,000

For the iron work and material..........[illegible]

For the carpentry, joinery, and building work and material..........[illegible]

For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material..........[illegible]

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for (the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,

Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

LAPSLEY & BAZLEY,

BROKERS IN STOCK PRIVILEGES,

No. 47 Exchange Place, N. Y.

$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock at any time in 30 or 60 days. $100 and commission will purchase an A 1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $10,000 American gold coin. No further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. A 1 income on all contracts guaranteed. For further particulars, write for our "Explanatory Circular," just issued, with valuable illustrations. We refer to Messrs. Howes, Hilbreth & Co., and Messrs. Scott, Strong & Co., New York.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Fearful Loss of Life by the White Star Line's Steamer Atlantic—Terrible Tornado in Mississippi and Tennessee—Washington News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Justices' Fines—Deaths and Births—Railroad News—The Turf—The Transportation Question [Communication]—The Railroad Question—The President's Son—News Paragraphs—Changes in the Public Land Laws—A Word to the Ladies of New York.

THIRD PAGE—The Courts—Rights of Passengers—The City in Brief—The Perfumery War—The State Savings Institution—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The St. Lawrence Route; Another Great Cut-off; Our Supreme Judges—Current News Paragraphs.

FIFTH PAGE—Notes from the State Capital—Chicago Live Stock Market—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—Railroad Monopolies: Speech by Col. Fred. Hecker at Burlington Hall—Small Advertisements, Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Matters—Chicago Town Elections—The Weather—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of McKee Rankin. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Article 47."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fate." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Clara. Matinee, "Sunlight." Evening, "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "Julius Snoozer."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton, between Washington and Randolph streets. Wilder & Co.'s National Circus. Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE EXTRAORdinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 16,000 tickets and 2,097 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st.; Post-office Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, April 2, 1873.

A reduction of $1,644,058 was made in the public debt last month.

By a vote of nearly two to one, the Ohio Senate has refused to abolish capital punishment.

The bill making women eligible as school officers has passed both branches of the Legislature.

The Williamson bill, for the regulation of warehouse business, has passed the Senate unanimously.

Notice has been given in the Dominion Parliament that resolutions severely censuring the course of the Government toward the Canadian Pacific Railway will be introduced day after to-morrow. The result may be the overthrow of the Macdonald Ministry.

The usury laws of this State have been reaffirmed by the Senate. It has passed a bill fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 per cent; allowing 10 per cent to be taken under written contract; and punishing any one who charges higher rates by making him forfeit all his interest.

Money was easier in New York yesterday, and gold fell somewhat, closing at 117⅛. All sorts of rumors are afloat on the street of interference by the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of business. One report is that at an interview between Mr. Richardson and the President, it was decided to reissue $10,000,000 of the retired legal tenders and deposit them at the New York Sub-Treasury.

After an uncommonly hard fight, the National Railway Company and the other opponents of the Pennsylvania Railroad have carried the General Railroad bill through the New Jersey Legislature. The popularity of this bill may be judged from the fact that its passage through the House was greeted with applause from the galleries so uproarious that they had to be cleared. This general law authorizes any thirteen men to build a railroad anywhere, long or short, and to merge and consolidate as they may contract among themselves and with other roads.

The appointment of ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, as Postmaster at Raleigh, is receiving pretty general condemnation in the Eastern press. Holden was impeached for frauds in connection with the issue of North Carolina State bonds some four years ago, convicted, deposed, and rendered forever incapable of holding office under the State. The impeachment had no relation to or connection with party politics. That such a man should now be elevated to one of the most important Federal offices in the State is insulting to the people of North Carolina, Republicans and Democrats alike, since both united in putting the brand upon him, and an outrage on common decency. Probably President Grant thinks that the recent election vindicated Holden as well as himself.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, and grain was more active. Mess pork was quiet and 15@20c per brl higher, at $15.70@15.75 cash, and $15.90@16.00 seller May. Lard was in good demand, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.20 cash, and $8.50@8.55 seller May. Meats were quiet and strong at 6@6¼c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8¼@8½c for short clear, and 10¾@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and nominal at 86½@87c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and firm at 15c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active, and firm at a slight advance, closing at $1.17¾@1.19¼ cash, and $1.22¾ seller May. Corn was active, and advanced ¼@⅜c, closing at 30¾@33½c cash, and 35c seller May. Oats were active and a shade firmer, closing at 24½@27c cash, and 28⅜c seller May. Rye was dull and ½c lower at 63½@65c. Barley was more active and a shade firmer, closing at 77@77½c seller the month, and 79c for current receipts. The grain in store in this city is reported at 2,416,631 bu wheat, 5,993,581 bu corn, 1,746,191 bu oats, 302,110 bu rye, and 301,453 bu barley. Total, 10,759,966 bu of grain and 48,670 brls flour; besides 102,542 bu wheat and 826,492 bu corn afloat in the harbor. Live hogs were neglected and weak during the forenoon, but late became active, and closed firm at $5.25@5.65. The cattle market was active, but lower for shipping grades. Sheep were dull.

Since the foundering of the Royal George in Portsmouth Harbor, nearly a century ago, and the loss of a thousand lives, there has been no such maritime horror as the wreck of the Atlantic, of the White Star Line, yesterday morning, near Halifax. The destruction of life on the Northfleet off Dunge Ness, a few weeks ago, was much less terrible. Seven hundred and fifty souls, most of them women and children, are the price paid for some one's inhuman carelessness in making a false reckoning as to the vessel's course. All the steamers of the White Star Line are remarkable for their great length of beam. When the Baltic made its first trip from New York, a few years ago, it ran ashore in the Lower Bay and broke amidships, and there can be no doubt that this peculiarity of its construction aided the waves in breaking up the Atlantic. This occurrence will recall the excitement in New York, last summer, when it leaked out that one of the steamers of this line sailed for England, crowded with tourists, although it was known to the company and her officers that of the three blades of her screw one was broken off, and another so badly injured as to be almost useless.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

The fact that the railroads of the West can bring more grain to the lake ports than can find transportation to the East is well understood. There are 12,000,000 of bushels of grain in store in Chicago, and several millions more at other lake ports, waiting the opening of lake navigation. In the warehouses along the railways in all directions west and northwest from Chicago, and in the corn-cribs upon the farms, are many other millions of bushels waiting the opening of navigation, to be forwarded to the lakes, and thence by water to the East and to Europe. But right here are two obstacles: The railways to the East, supposing the rates were reasonable, cannot move the wheat alone; corn and oats cannot afford transportation by rail at all; they must be moved by water. The principal water route is by lake to Buffalo, and thence by canal to the East. The Erie Canal is not equal to the movement of one-fourth of the Western crops. A portion, intended for foreign shipment, finds its way to Montreal. Here we have the remarkable fact that the Northwest is provided with abundance of transportation, artificially created, from every locality to the lakes, but no means of moving the grain east of Buffalo. At that place, the only water route is gorged. Even of the wheat sent by lake to Buffalo, a very large percentage is put on cars at that place and sent East. It is a mistake to suppose that the grain sent hence to New York is shipped thence to Europe or is consumed there. New York is only a distributing point. A large portion of it never reaches that city at all, but is taken from the canal and from the rail at various points, to be sent thence to the interior and to all parts of New England.

The producers of corn are, therefore, almost as helpless as they would be if there were no railways from the interior to the lakes, and this helplessness must continue until the water route is made continuous to market and adequate to move every bushel that is offered. The great rise in the price of iron last year in Europe, and, consequently, in this country, produced an extraordinary demand for Lake Superior ore, and, to transport this, large numbers of vessels were withdrawn from the ordinary lake traffic and engaged in that business. One result was, that the reduced number of vessels engaged in carrying grain doubled their rates to Buffalo. Notwithstanding a large increase in the number of vessels to be put afloat this season, the amount of grain in store is so great, and the anxiety to move it early so strong, that lake freights have opened at 16 to 18 cents per bushel from Chicago to Buffalo, whereas 6 cents would afford a fair profit.

There can be no remedy for this until there is a direct, continuous, and sufficient water route from Lake Michigan to the East. The Dominion of Canada has already made an appropriation to enlarge the St. Lawrence canals so as to admit the passage of vessels and steamers of 1,000 tons from the Upper Lakes to Montreal. From Montreal the grain thus transported can be taken by water into Lake Champlain, and thus into the very heart of New England. This route has the advantage of unlimited capacity. There can be no such thing as a gorge, as is the case on the Erie Canal. Fifty steamers a day may, if needed, pass from Chicago to Montreal, and every bushel of grain reaching the lake ports may be moved without delay. The contracts for the work on these St. Lawrence canals have been let, and work will actually be in progress by the opening of navigation. When this route is thus opened, when the navigation of Lake Michigan is extended to Montreal and New England, there will be but one difficulty in the way of cheap freights from Chicago to the East. Every vessel going to Montreal with corn and wheat must have a return cargo, or the freight both ways will be charged upon the down cargo. The Canadians have barley, lumber, fish, coal, and various kinds of building material, and other products, raw and manufactured, which they would be glad to exchange for our products. They ask that our law be so amended that our vessels taking down cargoes of wheat, corn, pork, and flour, may be allowed to return with cargoes of Canadian products which we need, and which do not compete with anything produced on the farms of the West. They ask reciprocity in trade. They have many hundreds of vessels which they can send hither to carry off our grain, but they cannot send them here empty without making the American producers of corn pay freights both ways. They open their ports and waters to all our vessels on the same terms as their own; but in order to make freights reasonable they ask for that reciprocity of trade which will enable these vessels, American and Canadian, to have full freights each way.

The farmers of the West must understand that corn cannot be transported by rail 1,000 or 1,200 miles and leave anything to the producer. Corn must be moved by water. The opening of the St. Lawrence and enlargement of the Welland Canal gives unlimited capacity for water communication from Chicago to Montreal, and to Burlington, Vermont. It will furnish the means for moving every bushel of grain produced in the West, even if the aggregate amount be four times what is now produced. The Erie Canal was, twenty years ago, unable to move all the grain offered to it; that canal can move but little more grain now than it did then. The rates of freight on it are increasing every year, and the railroads actually carry grain alongside of it at a profit. It cannot be enlarged except at an immense cost, to be paid for by future tolls. On the other hand, we have the St. Lawrence route open to steamers carrying from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels of corn. It is to be opened, or rather improved, free of all cost to us, and all that is asked is that the vessels taking corn down the river may bring back articles which we need and which are produced in Canada. Congress can at any moment grant this reciprocal trade; it can open to the Northwest this continuous water route of unlimited capacity with cheap freights; it can give to the corn and wheat producers a road to market adequate to move all they can produce. All that is needed is for the men interested in cheap freights,—the men who raise corn, wheat, and pork,—to instruct their Congressmen to vote in exchange for the privilege that all vessels engaged in this carrying trade may have freights both ways free of tax.

ANOTHER GREAT "CUT-OFF."

There are periodical occasions when some of the newspapers to the west of us have a severe attack of Chicago, and do not recover until they have vented their spleen in a column or so of wholesale abuse. Sometimes they are afflicted by the criminal record of the city, and warn their rural friends against coming here. Sometimes they preach long homilies on the irreligious condition of the people here. Sometimes it is the political depravity of Chicago, or the danger that a man may be divorced without knowing it, but usually it is some question connected with transportation to the seaboard that arouses their ire, and upon which they predicate the speedy downfall of [illegible]dern Carthage, the ruin of her business, th[illegible] of her commercial structures in[illegible] and owls, and the conver[illegible]ts into a howling wilderness[illegible] a time when this sort of prophetic boa[illegible] confined to St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati, but these three cities have gradually quit their jeremiads and relegated the business to the provincial critics. Among the latter is the Clinton (Iowa) *Age*, which has worked itself into a shaking ague on railroad connections with the seaboard. It devotes much argument and more space to the consideration of some method of getting from the Mississippi to the seaboard without going through Chicago. In the presentation of this argument, we are informed that the great Valley of the Mississippi is no longer to remain in the clutches of Chicago; that Eastern grain-buyers have discovered that they can buy grain at points beyond Chicago (that is an old discovery); that Chicago treats with silent contempt any proposal to build railroads which do not run through that city; that Chicago has no right to lay claim to the whole trade of the Mississippi basin; that she has got to let go of it; that the route is already projected which will settle the question; and that it is only a question of time, and two millions of capital, and so on.

This is a sufficiently dismal picture of what is to happen to us, and its horrors are by no means mitigated by the fact that the Clinton (Iowa) *Age* knows the very hour at which the two millions are to make their onslaught upon us, and holds them over our heads *in terrorem*. It is very doubtful, however, whether the equanimity of Chicago will be very materially disturbed by this bugaboo, or whether our merchants and grain-shippers will commence putting up their shutters and moving westward on that account. There are already no less than seven lines of railroads, in this State alone, from the Mississippi to the seaboard, which do not go through Chicago, and yet we are not aware that Chicago has stopped growing on that account. Having already not only endured seven lines but prospered, Chicago can afford to regard one more line with entire complacency, especially as that line is projected from the Upper Mississippi, and must make a large detour around Chicago to avoid going through it. When Chicago, by virtue of her position on the lakes, finds herself unable to handle the grain crop of the West on the terms of free trade, she will quit gracefully; but at present she is inclined to regard the construction of any new road, whether it goes through the city or round it, as a benefit, provided, it helps develop the resources of the West. Whatever benefits the West, benefits Chicago. Therefore, we are inclined to congratulate the Clinton *Age* upon its assurances that "two millions can name the hour" when a new route from the Mississippi to the seaboard will be constructed. We have no doubt, if the two millions are in a hurry, that Chicago will shorten the time by helping along the subscriptions, provided that she is not called upon to vote city or county bonds to help build it. The Clinton *Age*, as well as all the other periodical growlers and carpers at Chicago, may possess their souls in patience with the reflection that this city is heartily in favor of any project which promises to still further open up the resources of the West, to help move its enormous products to the seaboard, to cheapen the rates of freight, and make the farmers' toil more remunerative. The growth of Chicago and the growth of the West are synonymous. What helps the West helps Chicago, and *vice versa*. The Clinton *Age* may therefore be assured that Chicago has no objection to forty routes to the seaboard, but on the other hand will gladly welcome them, and do what she can to encourage their construction. This fact may save the Clinton paper any further exhibitions of its spleen.

OUR SUPREME JUDGES.

A communication signed "Junius" is printed by the Washington *Patriot*, entitled "Popular Injustice and Its Fruits," which treats of the present position of the Supreme Judges of Illinois in their relations to the people, the work and responsibility put upon them, the salaries they receive, and the popular obloquy which they encounter. It has been asserted that the article was written by Judge McAllister, one of the Associate Justices on the Supreme Bench. Whether this is true or not we have no means of knowing; but it is evident that the author of the article was posted on the subject of which he writes, and he has dealt with it in a pointed and forcible manner. It is certain that the Supreme Judges of Illinois feel aggrieved at the treatment which they have received at the hands of the Legislature, and, to some extent, at the hands of the press and the people. The article in question sets forth the causes of their complaints.

One of the main points of the alleged injustice to the Supreme Judges was the fixing of their salaries, which are held to be too low, both absolutely and relatively. A Supreme Judge receives but $5,000 a year, while a Circuit Judge in Cook County receives $7,000 a year. It is not to be denied that the difference is on the wrong side. The Circuit Judge has neither the amount of labor nor the extent of responsibility which falls upon the Supreme Judge. The Circuit Judge holds court from 10 a. m. till 5 or 6 o'clock p. m., with an intermission at noon, and has a summer vacation of two or three months. If the business of the Court accumulates, it is allowed to take its course, and sooner or later the Legislature brings relief by increasing the number of Judges, or by authorizing the Judges of other circuits to come to their assistance. "Junius" states, and it is undoubtedly true, that the Supreme Court, when in session, works from 9 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m., and sometimes later, not always excepting Sundays, in order to keep up with the business. Five months in the year are thus devoted to the hearing of cases, the discussion and revision of opinions. The interim is employed in preparing the opinions, of which each Judge has between 90 and 100 to write during the year. The preparation of an opinion involves the reading of the briefs and arguments on both sides, and the abstract of the record or the record itself the examination of all the cases cited and every point of law that is made; and, in one word, such circumspect and searching attention as are necessary to a final decision. When it is known that the work of a Supreme Judge in the days of Kent, and Parsons, and Marshall consisted of writing ten or a dozen opinions during the year, the extent of the present work may be properly estimated. For the rest, it is well known among lawyers that the work of the Supreme Judges is incessant. They keep their business well cleared up, and there are now 1,100 opinions on file which have never yet been reported. For labor like this the sum of $5,000 is paid to lawyers of wide learning and large experience, who could readily earn from $10,000 to $20,000 in private practice. At the same time that the judicial salaries were fixed, the salary and fees of the State's Attorney for Cook County were so regulated as to insure an income of $15,000 per annum,—a sum equal to the combined salaries of three Supreme Judges.

It is not only claimed that the salary of a Supreme Judge is disproportionate to his services, much less than he could earn in private practice, and inadequate to his personal and family expenses, but it is also asserted with considerable reason that the distinction which has been made has had the effect of cheapening the Supreme Bench in the eyes of the people. It is undoubtedly one of those circumstances that exert an influence upon the average sentiment of the people. "Junius" cites as an illustration in point the haranguing of a town-meeting by the State's Attorney, in which he endeavored to roll upon the Supreme Court the blunders that he had made in the trial of cases which had been reversed. When the speaker referred to a particular reversal by Chief Justice Lawrence, one of the audience cried out: "How much did he get for it?" and the speaker answered, "I don't know," though he knew perfectly well that neither the Chief-Justice nor any Associate-Justice on the Supreme Bench of Illinois ever received a bribe. The same disposition to impeach the integrity of the Supreme Bench in an underhanded, irresponsible, and low-flung way has cropped out in various newspaper articles and town-meetings, but we doubt whether the salary question had anything to do with it.

The conclusion of this statement of the grievances of the Supreme Judges is that Judge Thornton has done well to resign, and there is an intimation that the other Supreme Judges had better follow his example. There are indications that this step has been seriously contemplated. Judge Scott has announced his intention to resign, and Chief Justice Lawrence has determined to make no effort for re-election, or to counteract the false impressions which certain demagogues have spread among the people who are agitated on the railroad question. The resignation of any of our Supreme Judges at the present time is to be seriously deprecated. Whatever grievances they may suffer at the present moment, it is their duty to retain their places until the public mind is in a calmer condition than at present. Their resignations at this time would endanger the character of the Supreme Bench of the State. There would be danger that unscrupulous and corrupt adventurers would succeed in controlling the court of last resort. No change could be so detrimental to the best interests of the State as this. It is in times of public commotion that the Supreme Bench becomes the bulwark of public safety, as affording a calm, undisturbed, and impartial review of hasty legislation and dangerous precedents. So long as our Supreme Bench has men like those who now adorn it, there is no danger that its decisions will be influenced by corrupt means or misdirected rage. It is the duty of these gentlemen to stand by their post, leaving it to time to justify their course and remove their grievances.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Rhode Island election to-day. The tickets having undergone some change, we give them as follows:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Henry Howard.	Benj. G. Chase.
Lieut.-Governor	C. C. Van Zandt.	Samuel H. Wales.
Sec. of State	J. M. Addeman	Charles E. Gorman.
Atty.-General	Willard Sayles.	George N. Bliss.
Treasurer	Samuel Clark.	Wm. P. Congdon.

Temperance ticket: same as Republican, with Latimer W. Ballou for Lieutenant Governor, and Henry Goff for Treasurer.

—An amendment of the Minnesota Constitution, to be ratified in November, provides for biennial elections and 70-day sessions of the Legislature, beginning at the election in 1875.

—Gov. Potts has summoned the Montana Legislature to meet, April 14, in the interest of certain railroad-subsidy schemes.

—Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, has approved an act for the annexation of West Florida, whenever Florida and the United States shall assent to the proposition.

—Public opinion all over the country, and in all the journals, save the extremely vulgar and partisan, condemns the illiberality of the Massachusetts General Court in this matter of the Sumner resolutions.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The suddenness of the rise of a popular movement may be illustrated by considering how recent is the period within which the railroad question has grown to such proportions as, in some States of the Union, to overshadow every other. Both of the National platforms adopted last June and July limited themselves to opposing grants of public lands to railroads and "monopolies." There is no allusion whatever to any legislation being needed against existing railroad corporations, and within eight months what a change!—*St. Louis Globe.*

—This is not a Democratic question or a Republican question; it is one which touches every American citizen, and one which must receive earnest and immediate attention or our country will drift into a land of millionaires and paupers, the one class idle and vicious, the other oppressed and submissive, as have those countries in the old world which called themselves Republics, while permitting dictators and aristocrats to make their laws, spend their taxes, and trample upon their rights.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—The time for party tyranny has ceased; and now the people must unite in their power and hurl the present corrupt leaders of both parties to the ground.—*Clarinda (Iowa) Democrat.*

—It is idle to attempt to gloss this carnival of corruption over with soft words. It would be an insult to the people for a public journal to extenuate this demoralizing transaction, or to fail of branding it in forceful terms. The robbery is without excuse, without parallel, and humiliating to all men who get their living by honorable means.—*Danville (Ill.) Times.*

—Without reference to party considerations, there can be no doubt that the present system of Congressional legislation is sadly in need of reconstruction. In fact, it is evident enough that our entire system of government is far from being perfect in all its parts; and this fact is every day impressing itself upon thoughtful minds, though the monarchical form of government is by no means a necessary alternative—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The Fort Dodge *Messenger* is out in a lengthy defense of Schuyler Colfax. It's a little late for this. The people have almost forgotten Schuyler, and his C. M. business, too.—*Des Moines Leader.*

—What have the Grange to be ashamed of or to fear? So far as their object is understood, they have right and justice on their side. The farmers, as a class, are robbed by legislation, and labor is oppressed. For all this there is a remedy; but that remedy is not in secret organizations. It is upon free and bold discussion, harmonious association, and intelligent action. Nothing delights the politicians more than to see the farmers going into competition in the ring business; for they know full well at that game they can be beat.—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

—Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the profound impression which the salary act has made upon the people than the resolution of the Trumbull County Convention calling upon Gen. Garfield to resign. The feeling, of which this is an expression, is not directed against any one party. The people are keen in their instincts and sound in their judgments. They are quick to fix responsibility. They know that the increase of salaries was the exclusive work of neither side of Congress. They understand that it was done by faithless representatives of both, and that both repudiate it. Under such circumstances, their censure is directed against the culpable individual actors and not against any party. When it is thus pointedly directed against such a man as Gen. Garfield, others who may be more at fault and who have less capital to meet it can see how it will fall upon themselves.—*Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal.*

—Of the Massachusetts Congressmen, Butler, Banks, Ames, Hooper, Esty, and Hoar have drawn their share of the back-pay steal, the first five to put it into their own pockets, while the latter turned his $5,000 over to an educational institution in his county. Messrs. Buffinton, Twichell, Crocker, and the representative from this district [Dawes] have not yet announced what they propose to do with their share of the "swag."—*Springfield Republican.*

—There is great inquiry for the name of the member of Congress who sent his back pay to the conscience fund, with a request that his name remain unknown. The only man who is entirely above suspicion in the matter is the member from Essex County, Mass.—*New York Tribune.*

—Martin Read, late Senator (in Iowa) from Wayne County, has been appointed Pension Clerk at Des Moines, vice George Tickenor, resigned. Is this Read's reward for his treachery to the people on the railroad question in the Senate?—*Muscatine Journal.*

—Our member of Congress voted for the salary grab and gave as his excuse that it was necessary in order to save the appropriation for our public building. But it appears that this appropriation was in another bill, and had been passed before the salary question came up.—*Albany Journal.*

—For the benefit of farmers, the Valparaiso (Ind.) *Messenger* has ascertained that it will take $30,000 bushels of oats, at current prices, to pay the annual salary of one Congressman; and that it would require the labor of fifteen men and fifteen teams to raise such a crop.

—Judging by his fast day proclamation, Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, appears to have given up the hope of becoming a member of President Grant's Cabinet—*New York Sun.*

—Of the fifty-one monitors belonging to the United States Navy, and which were built at a cost of some $30,000,000 or $40,000,000, only three are fit to be used for any purpose, and not one even of these is seaworthy. What a commentary this is on the administration of the Navy Department, and on the people as well, who put up with such an administration of an important department of the Government! And, under the act of Congress, providing for the building of ten more ships of war, the same sort of administration is likely to be continued.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Beautifying the National Capital is the seductive phrase used by the members of the Ring in Washington, in designating the operations of the Board of Public Works, now in undisputed possession of the District of Columbia. There is another name, which, though not so agreeable to the hearing, better expresses the true condition of affairs. Yesterday's dispatches announced that "the large appropriations made by Congress for the District of Columbia, are insufficient to pay the amount due to contractors on the work already completed, and are inadequate to complete the work projected." For a proper interpretation of this statement, it should be borne in mind that Congress at its last session appropriated $4,000,000 toward the work, which, added to the $8,000,000 voted by the Legislature, gives a total amount of $12,000,000! And yet it is a notorious fact that notwithstanding this heavy expenditure, the work is not more than one third done. Pleasant prospect, isn't it?—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal (Administration).*

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The situation in financial circles, to-day, was marked by less excitement than on yesterday, but there was very little improvement so far as money was concerned. Early loans to borrowers on call were at ⅜ to ¼ per diem, and interest, chiefly at higher rates. Later, the stringency increased, and during the afternoon most of the business was at ⅝ to ¾ per diem. After 3 o'clock, money eased up and loans were made at ⅛ to ¼ per diem.

During the day rumors were afloat to the effect that Secretary Richardson had deposited legal-tenders with some National Banks here to loan out and ease up money, but the rumors could not be verified. Then again, it was reported that the Secretary would sell an extra amount of gold, and buy an extra amount of bonds, and leave the proceeds in the banks, but no one appeared to know anything about such a programme. Telegrams and letters have undoubtedly gone to Washington, and strong appeals have been made for assistance from the Treasury. The trouble is that there has been too much overtrading, merchants, and speculators feeling sure that the currency would be expanded in case of a pinch. Old brokers think that this state of things cannot last. Yesterday one bank received $2,000,000 National Bank notes from Chicago, which is the precursor of further shipments to this centre, and they will soon be made up of legal tenders. Mercantile paper is unsalable.

GOLD

was weak and lower, the price declining from 117⅜ to 116⅞. The present condition of the market is the natural result of large sales for "bull" account. During the excitement of yesterday, many short contracts, both mercantile and speculative, have been closed up, and there is consequently a pause in the market.

STOCKS.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation was unfavorably affected early in the day by the stringency in money, and prices declined from ½ to 2 per cent, chiefly in Panama, Pacific Mail, and Western Union. After meridian the tone of speculation suddenly changed from "bear" to "bull," and prices advanced ½ to 4 per cent, the greatest improvement being in Harlem, and the stocks mentioned above. The advance of the afternoon was based chiefly on the rumors of Treasury assistance to the money market.

BONDS.

The money pressure this afternoon broke down the prices of United States bonds from 1 to 2 per cent, these securities having been sold by merchants and others unable to obtain money in any other way.

PRODUCE.

Flour was quiet and dull at the close. The demand is largely confined to No. 2 and super; sales, 7,500 brls; receipts, 11,153 brls. Holders of wheat are more confident. The market is quiet, and business is confined to loads of spring; sales, 48,000 bu; receipts, 1,070 bu. Pork was quiet but firmer for new mess; in the wholesale way, $16.50 was bid for April, with $16.65 asked; extra prime is quoted at $13.50; receipts, 509 pkgs. Cut meats show a moderate business, and prices are generally firm; sales are reported of 150 boxes dry salted shoulders at 7¼c, and a small lot of heavy smoked hams in bulk at 12½c. Receipts, 2,781 packages. Bacon was quiet with sales of 500 boxes long clear, part city, on the spot, reported at 9c. Lard was active on the spot at a decline, with sales of 3,250 tierces at 8⅝c for Western on spot; 9c for kettle, and 9c for May; for city 8½c is bid. Receipts, 2,854 packages and 750 kegs.

Steam-Towing on the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The written consent of the stockholders in the New York Steam Cable Towing Company formed for the purpose of introducing the European system of steam-towing on certain locks on the Erie Canal of this State, was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day, authorizing the Board of Trustees to issue bonds to the amount of $800,000, payable in gold to the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, or any other suitable Trustee of the Company's franchise.

4:00 A. M. EDITION.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Further Details of the Terrible Disaster.

Heartrending Scenes on the Deck of the Ill-Fated Vessel.

The Rush of Men, Women, and Children for the Life-Boats.

Only One Boat Lowered, to Be Swamped by the Sinking Ship.

About 250 Survivors Picked Up by Fishing Smacks.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

HALIFAX, April 2.—The following is the *Chronicle's* report of the disaster: "It is our painful duty this morning to record the most terrible marine disaster that has ever occurred on our coast, the loss of a great ocean steamship with about 720 lives. Ye[illegible]day afternoon the report became current tha[illegible]teamer had been wrecked somewhere on the coast, and one or two lives lost. The report was regarded as one of the canards put afloat on "all fools' day," and little regard was paid to it. Soon the report became more definite, and we soon knew that the steamer Atlantic of the White Star Line was ashore near Prospect, and that several lives had been lost. Even yet the public were inclined to regard the story as a malicious hoax. A little later, however, it became known that the report was well founded, and that but a small part of the story had been told, the fact being that the Atlantic had been wrecked on Meagher's Rock, near Prospect, twenty-two miles west of Halifax, and out of about 1,000 souls on board 750 were lost. Need we say that the terrible announcement created a profound feeling of horror throughout the community. Having ascertained that one man from the wrecked ship had arrived in town, a reporter went in search of him. He proved to be Mr. Brady, the third officer of the Atlantic. Bruised and worn out, almost speechless after the terrible events of the morning, nevertheless he cheerfully gave such information as he could. The Atlantic, Mr. Brady said, left Liverpool on Thursday, March 20, for New York; touched at Queenstown next day to receive mails and passengers, after which she started on her voyage across the ocean. She had a full cargo of general merchandise, a very large number of passengers. Mr. Brady could not give the number, but thought that there were more than 800 in the steerage, and about fifty in the cabin. These with her crew would probably make a total of not less than 1,000 souls. She was commanded by Capt. James Agnew Williams. Rough weather was experienced, but nothing worthy of note occurred until noon of Monday, the 31st, when the coal being short, Capt. Williams resolved to put in to Halifax for a supply of coal. The Captain and Mr. Brady had the night watch up to midnight, when they were relieved by the Chief and Fourth Officers. At that time they judged that Sambro' Light then bore N. N. W. 39 miles. The sea was rough and the night dark. The Chief and Fourth Officers having taken charge, Mr. Brady went below, and turned into his berth. The Captain at the same time went to his room to lie down. What occurred between midnight and 2 o'clock, the time of the disaster, Mr. Brady cannot tell, as he was sleeping. He was waked and thrown out of his bunk by the shock when the steamer struck. She struck heavily three or four times. Mr. Brady ran up to the deck and found it full of passengers. He found an ax, and with it commenced to clear away the starboard lifeboat. He observed that the Captain and other officers were engaged in clearing the other boats. Mr. Brady succeeded in getting his life-boat out. This was the only boat launched, and it had no sooner touched the water than a crowd made a rush to get into it. Brady had to use force, preventing them from crowding in. He put two women and about a dozen men into it, and also got himself in. Just then the steamer fell over and sank. The boat with its living freight was carried down with the steamer, and all in it were drowned, except Brady. The hull of the steamer became almost wholly submerged, and only the bow and masts remained above water. The greater part of the passengers were in their rooms below at the time, and were immediately drowned. Indeed, so soon after striking did the steamer sink that many of the passengers were, no doubt, sleeping peacefully in blissful ignorance of all that was going on around them, and passed into eternity without a struggle. Of those on deck, numbering several hundred, many were washed overboard when the ship fell over, and their cries for help, as they strugled in vain for life, were most heartrending. Many had taken refuge in the rigging and on the bow, and were still living, but with the prospect of almost certain death before them, for they knew not where they were, and were in momentary expectation of the ship sinking further, and engulfing them all. Even as they were clinging in desperation to the rigging, while the sea was washing them continually, their situation was most trying, and every few minutes some of them, benumbed by cold and exhausted from their struggles, loosed their hold and perished.

Two steamers left here at 1 a. m. to-day for the scene of the disaster. There will be nothing further until they return.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Among the cabin passengers on the lost steamer Atlantic are William H. Merritt and wife, of New York, Miss Merritt, and Mrs. Scrymser.

The Atlantic was built at Belfast, Ireland, in 1871. She was 420 feet long, 40 feet beam and 23 feet depth of hold, and registered 3,723 tons. She was constructed of iron, had four masts and six water-tight bulkheads; was fitted with eleven boilers and four cylinders on the compound principle, under which the average consumption of coal was only forty-five tons. The disaster is believed to be traceable to the carrying of an insufficient supply of coal for a voyage of more than ten or eleven days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steamship Atlantic, Capt. Williams, left Liverpool, March 20, with a large cargo and 600 passengers. The next day he touched at Queenstown, and took a coal freight and 400 more passengers. The steamer encountered head winds and rough weather during the entire passage, but everything appeared favorable, and the officers expected to reach this port by Monday. On Saturday night, when the Atlantic was about 400 miles out, she struck the storm, which swept over the coast on Saturday and Sunday last. It was extremely violent on the ocean. She tossed about and labored greatly, and at length, her coal giving out, it was thought best to turn into Halifax for a supply, and a harbor. At midnight last night, when the Captain went below, she was 39 miles distant from Devil's Island light. The wind was blowing directly toward Meagher's Head, and in the darkness she was carried upon it. She must have struck more than one rock, as several distinct bumps were felt, and had one hole only been stove in her bottom she would not have sunk, owing to her water-tight compartments.

The scene is described as awful. The crashing of the hull, the roaring of the waters, and the howling of the wind, mingled with the shrieks of the passengers, pierced the darkness, through which the rain continued to descend in torrents. A perfect panic prevailed. Two-thirds of the passengers were women and children, and they ran wildly about screaming for help. The men seemed to have lost all presence of mind, and looked only to their own safety. Every wave drove the doomed vessel further upon the rocks, and the poor wretches on board were swept off in tens and scores. Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, succeeded in getting one boat launched. He put two ladies into it and pushed it off, but a hundred men instantly sprang upon it, and at the same moment the Atlantic keeled completely over, crashing through the frail boat, and drowning nearly all that had attempted to board it. Mr. Brady caught the mizzenmast, and, seizing the foremost halliards, swam ashore with them. On these the passengers saved passed from the vessel to the rock.

When Mr. Brady arrived at Halifax, he was hardly able to speak. He is bruised from head to foot.

A Cunard, a Government vessel, and another steamer arrived after a time, and took off the passengers not already rescued by the fishermen. They are expected to arrive off Halifax to-morrow.

The Atlantic was built two years ago at Belfast, by Harlann & Wolf. She was the second steamer built for the White Star Line, the Oceanica being the first. She cost £100,000. She was 3,707 tons burden. She reached here on her first voyage, May 28, last. The present, if completed, would have been her nineteenth voyage. The cargo lost is estimated as worth £3,500. She had fifty cabin passengers. Captain Williams was on his second voyage in her. He was formerly Commodore Captain of the Guion Line, and was considered perfectly competent. He is among the saved. All the other officers, except Mr. Brady, Third Officer, were lost. Her First Officer was Mr. Frith, and her Second, Mr. Metcalf. The others are not known here. The names of the passengers saved will not be known till to-morrow.

The agents of the line here are extremely reticent. Mr. Sparks positively refused, to-night, to furnish any information to reporters.

Late to-night Mr. Sparks consented to be interviewed. He professed to discredit the reports that seven hundred lives were lost. He said that he thought the first dispatches were an "April fool" trick. This was the view taken by many others here, but subsequent confirming dispatches have aroused intense excitement. Mr. Sparks says that Capt. Williams is the oldest steamship commander in the North Atlantic. He had no further particulars to communicate, except those already telegraphed.

No list of the passengers can be obtained to-night.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Reduction of the Miners' Wages in LaSalle—The New York Gas Men and Shoemakers—Contemplated Strikes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 1.—The Superintendents of the two coal mines in this city, and the two south of the river, notified the miners yesterday that their wages would be reduced to-day from $1.10 a ton to $1 for the spring and summer mining. A general suspension of work was apprehended, but this morning the miners south of the river went to work, notwithstanding the reduction. Those of this city have been idle to-day, but it is supposed they will resume work to-morrow or next day.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The employes of the gas companies made arrangements last evening for a strike, should the companies not concede their demand for eight hours' time of labor and the following rates: Stokers, $3.50, and helpers, $5 a day.

The shoemakers resolved last night to demand additional pay of 50 cents a day on all classes of work, and to strike if refused.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Modocs—The Maricopa Indians—Lay, the Balloonist, All Right.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The habeas corpus case of B. D. Bogart was continued to April 15, by consent of counsel.

It is reported that Gen. Canby is surrounding the Modocs, and will soon oblige them to surrender. Jack's force numbers 53.

Lay, the balloonist, has not been heard from since Sunday, till to-night. He landed safely on a coast range of mountains, over 100 miles distant.

The Maricopa Indians in Arizona are discontented, and desire to place themselves and territory under the protection of the Mexicans of Sonora. Capt. Juan Norena, of that tribe, applied to the Prefect of the District of Ures for that purpose on Feb. 14. The Maricopas complain that the Americans treat them badly. It is reported by the same correspondent that the people of Sonora are growing daily more unfriendly towards the United States.

Budd Doble starts East with Rosalind, to-morrow.

FRANCE.

Scene in the Assembly Yesterday.

PARIS, April 1.—The Assembly has been debating for days the Lyons Municipality bill. The discussion to-day closed with a remarkable scene. Croyer, Radical, described the Committee's report, which accompanied the bill, as trumpery.

The Marquis de Fammount bitterly retorted, and accused the Deputy of impertinence. President Grevy called the Marquis to order, but the latter refused to retract his language. Members of the Right exasperated at the call to order threatened to quit the Chamber.

President Grevy made a dignified speech, in which he intimated he should resign, and declared the sitting ended. The House broke up amid intense excitement. Deputies of all shades of political opinion waited on M. Grevy to-night, and begged him to overlook the incident, but it is expected his resignation will be offered to-morrow.

From the Straits.

DETROIT, Mich., April 1.—A dispatch from Mackinac, this morning, says: "The weather is cold and foggy, with no wind. The ice is 3 feet thick and solid, and no water in sight."

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Amendatory Warehouse Bill Passed in the Senate.

Final Passage of the Bill Allowing Women to Hold School Offices.

Passage of Several Other Important Bills in Both Houses.

Qualification of State Attorneys—Jurors' Fees—Justices and Constables.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COOK COUNTY COURTS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 1.—There was some doubt as to the bill permitting Judges of Circuit Courts outside of Cook County to sit in that county, because, under the Constitution, their pay could not be increased during the terms for which they were elected. This objection was raised in Committee, and seemed insuperable until Mr. Waite suggested that as the new Judges would be elected in June, it would be competent to fix the compensation they should receive for services in Cook County before their election. That would require an emergency clause in the bill, which will be so amended. The bill is eminently fair, the County Judges need not go to Chicago if they do not please, their time will be paid for by Cook County, and the docket of that county will be relieved of its overwhelming burden.

ABSENTEES.

This is Tuesday, and there are a large number of vacant chairs in the House, including many friends of the River bill, from Chicago and elsewhere. There is no excuse for such disregard of their constituents' rights, and members who endanger important legislation by inexcusable negligence are entitled to no mercy. On Thursday morning the fate of the River bill will be decided for this session, and no member who feels the slightest interest in the improvement should be away.

Mr. Sawyer, of Iroquois, obtained leave of absence on the application of Mr. Collins, on the ground that he was looking after his election as Supervisor, and could not return until the votes were counted. It was a lame reason for being away, running for one office while drawing pay from another. There were others in the same fix as Mr. Sawyer, whose colleagues were not as candid as Mr. Collins.

QUALIFICATION OF STATE ATTORNEYS.

The Hopkins bill, making it necessary for State Attorneys to have a certificate from the Supreme Court, was passed by the House. The bill, unfortunately, cannot compel these officials to be skilled in the science of law, and will not make supersedeas leases frequent.

FUNDING BOUNTY ORDERS.

The House passed a bill to enable any county which has heretofore, in pursuance of law, contracted an indebtedness by issuing and delivering bounty orders to persons who enlisted and were mustered into the military service of the United States, which remains unpaid, to fund the same, by issuing to the lawful holders thereof bonds, payable in such time, not exceeding twenty years, as may be deemed expedient, and bearing a rate of interest not less than 6 nor more then 10 per cent per annum.

THE SHAWNEETOWN DITCH.

The bill appropriating $60,000 for the Shawneetown ditch was reported back by the Appropriation Committee, without recommendation, and will take its chances in the House.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The Senate unanimously passed the Williamson bill amending the Warehouse law. The bill has been published. It provides for flexibility in the grading of grain, for a Committee of Appeals, and that no grain shall be delivered from store from any warehouse of class A, for which or representing which warehouse receipts shall have been issued, except upon the return of such receipt, stamped or otherwise plainly marked by the warehouse Register with the words "registered for cancellation," and the date thereof; the said Commissioners to have power to fix the rates of charges for the inspection of grain, both into and out of warehouse; such charges to be a lien upon all grain so inspected, and to be collected of the owners, receivers, or shippers of such grain, in such manner as the Commissioners may prescribe.

Mr. Johnson, of the House Committee, introduced a bill, which he does not propose to abandon, but will not press, fearing a conflict would result in defeating all legislation where it is so badly needed. Mr. Johnson merits praise for his unselfish sacrifice. He will do all he can for the Senate bill in the House, and his influence will undoubtedly secure it a safe passage.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The Senate, not to be surpassed by the House in gallantry and devotion to the fair sex, passed, by 29 to 6, the Bradwell bill to authorize the election of women to school offices. It reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That any woman, married or single, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible for any office under the general or special school laws of this State.

SEC. 2. That any woman elected or appointed to any office under the provisions of this act, before she enters upon the discharge of the duties of the office, shall qualify and give bond as required by law, and such bond shall be binding upon her and her sureties.

USURY.

The Senate passed a bill providing that 6 per cent per annum shall continue to be the legal rate of interest; that judgments recovered before any court or magistrate shall bear 6 per cent from the day the judgment is signed until satisfaction is made; that as high as 10 per cent may be paid on written contracts; that charging a higher rate than 10 per cent shall evoke a forfeiture of the entire interest, and that no corporation shall interpose the defense of usury in any action.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

The House passed a bill giving Justices outside Cook County $2 a day for trials and slightly raising the fees of Constables.

MUNICIPAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill permitting cities to divert appropriations raised for specific purposes to other purposes passed the House.

JURORS' FEES.

If the bill which passed the House passes the Senate, jurors in civil cases before Justices of Peace, except in cases for the condemnation of private property for public use, will be paid 50 cents a day, and in condemnation cases $1 a day.

RAILROAD SUITS.

Under the present law actions against railroad companies have to be brought in the county where the principal office is located, often causing great inconvenience. The remedy is contained in a bill passed by the House allowing suits to be brought in any county through which the road runs.

ATTACHMENTS.

The House passed the bill providing that "When a writ of attachment is levied upon any real estate in any case, it shall be the duty of the officer making the levy to file a certificate of such fact with the recorder of the county where such land is situated, and from and after the filing of the same, such levy shall take effect as to the creditors and bona fide purchasers, without notice and not before; and when any writ of attachment has been, or may be levied upon the stocks or shares of any corporation, the officer making the levy shall leave or file with the Clerk, Treasurer, Secretary, or person having in custody the books and papers of the said Corporation, a copy of the writ by virtue of which such levy is made, and from and after the filing or leaving the same, the property shall be considered as seized or levied upon, and shall be sold in like manner as goods and chattels."

THE PENITENTIARY.

The sub-committee to examine the books of the Penitentiary have received the report of the expert who scrutinized the entries made since the present administration went into power. He states that the books are perfectly kept, and in full detail, and that all the transactions under investigation are clearly explained by the books. The sub-committee on the Rosenfeld trade have examined the goods sold, and it is understood will report that the State got their full value. The entire report is expected soon, and it is stated will be adverse to the prosecution.

SENATE BILL PASSED.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill providing for a board of examining surveyors, identical to the Peltzer bill, beaten in the House, and the bill providing that the maker of a note relating to the purchase of patent rights may have the same defense against it in the possession of an assignee as in possession of the original payee, which seems to contravene the common law doctrine.

COOK COUNTY BOND BILL.

The Governor signed the bill permitting Cook County to submit the Court-House bond question to the people at the November election.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The bill relating to landlords and tenants, being a digest of all the laws and amendments adopted since 1845, passed the House. It differs from the present law in not requiring personal service when the residence of the defendant is unknown. Notice may be given as in cases of attachment.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The bill compelling legal notices to be published in the paper designated by the plaintiff in suits, passed the House.

TOWN INDEBTEDNESS.

The House passed the emergency bill allowing towns and villages having a surplus of money raised for town road and bridge purposes, to appropriate the same to the payment of indebtedness existing against such town or village, and for no other purpose.

THE HOUSE COMPULSORY EDUCATION BILL

came up on special order. It provides that children between 9 and 14 years shall attend school three months in the years, and, in case of indigent children, the Directors are to supply them with books and clothing. Mr. Streetor offered an amendment providing that the children should perform manual labor three months in the preceding year before being entitled to the benefit of the common school-fund. He believed it was necessary that the muscles should be educated, and that physical development was as necessary as intellectual. Mere intellectual education produced nothing but men too lazy to work, who would go around the country selling patent rights and looking for schools to teach. They should bring up children to believe that man had to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Laziness was fostered by the present false system of education, and children were bred to the notion that manual labor was degrading. Boys and girls were taught to despise work, and feared to marry each other. Physical and mental training should go hand in hand. Mr. Snow reminded the House that there were 4,175 children in the State reported as not attending school, and thousands of street Arabs were unreported. Mr. Bradwell was in favor of the bill. Would they compel rich men who contributed to support common schools to pay their money and not have their children take advantage of it and be taught? It was wrong to rob rich men's hen-roosts. Education enabled the Germans to wipe out the French nation. Mr. Quinn took the general ground that parents were sufficiently interested in their children to educate them. He read from the Penitentiary report to show that many liberally educated men were inmates of the prison, and that knowledge alone was not a preventive of crime. Educated men in high places were found guilty of crimes, and stock jobbers and grain gamblers who robbed their victims without compunction had been trained in schools and colleges. Mr. Warner said the State, which had invested $20,000,000 in education, should compel parents to give children their rights. Mr. Rice made the best speech in favor of the bill, contending among other things that orphan children apprenticed to cruel masters were not allowed to attend school. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Friday. It will scarcely pass the House, but if it should reach the Senate it will probably meet the fate of a similar bill, which was beheaded.

THE WILLIAMSON WAREHOUSE BILL

was read a first time in the House, under a suspension of the rules, and referred to the Warehouse Committee.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

The bill allowing the Chicago and United States real estate exchange came up on its third reading, but owing to an informality, was postponed, on Mr. Rountree's motion, until Friday morning.

LAKE FRONT.

Mr. Jewett returned this morning to the scene of his industrious exertions against the repeal of the Lake Front act. It is understood that he still cherishes the hope of referring the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and that his friends in the Senate boast their ability to obey his wishes, but, in case of failure, it is stated an effort will be made to amend the bill so that its passage shall not effect any right required under the act to be repealed. Such an amendment would emasculate the bill, and is not likely to be adopted.

Mr. Taylor, of Chicago, lingers here.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., PRESIDENT EARLY, presiding. Roll-call was responded to by 32 Senators.

RAILROAD AID.

House Bill, 231, in relation to municipal aid to railroad corporations was read a second time.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator FERREL introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Senate to address a circular to the several County Clerks to report how much express and freight charges they have paid upon documents received from the Secretary of State during the past six years. The resolution was referred to the Revenue Committee.

The House resolution and amendment censuring Senators and Representatives in Congress for voting themselves increased salary and bonus, and condemning the President for signing such bill, was taken up and consideration of the same made the special order for to-morrow at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. WILCOX—Amending the act concerning weights and measures. The following

SENATE BILLS ON A THIRD READING

were read a third time:

No. 295—Revising the law in relation to interest. Passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

No. 229—Providing for the construction of drains, ditches, levees, and other improvements,—an emergency bill,—was read a third time, and consideration postponed until to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

Senator Williamson's bill, No. 369, amending an act to regulate public warehouses, and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Article 13 of the Constitution, and to establish a committee of appeal and prescribe their duties, was read a third time and passed—ayes, 32; noes, 0.

Several Senate bills were read a second time.

HOUSE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

House bill 262, authorizing the election of women to school offices, was read a third time and passed—ayes, 26; noes, 6.

House bill 239, amending the act in relation to Justices of the Peace and Constables, was read a third time, and, for informality, recommitted.

Senate bill 314, making appropriation for expenses of the State Government prior to Jan. 7, 1893, was read a third time and passed—ayes, 36; nays, 0. An emergency bill.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The special order, consideration of bills by sections, was then taken up, and the following bills were so considered:

Senate bill 288, amending Sec. 12 of an act to provide for the removal of county seats. Ordered to a third reading.

Senate bill 254, amending the laws concerning evidence and depositions in civil cases. Same order.

Senate bill 9, dividing the State into judicial districts. Informally passed.

Senate bill 24, authorizing Boards of Supervisors to fix the salaries of their clerks. Laid on the table.

Senate bill 25, relating to juries. Passed.

Senate bill 246, regulating practice in certain criminal cases. Ordered to third reading.

Senate bill 299, repealing an act in relation to solicitors' fees. [This is one of the bills presented by the Supreme Court.]

Mr. CANFIELD moved to strike out the enacting clause, and supported his motion by a lengthy speech, characterizing the bill as an attempt to imitate the laws of Kentucky.

Senator STREETOR argued in favor of the bill.

The Senate refused to strike out the enacting clause, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

Upon reassembling, the Senate resumed consideration of bills on a second reading, by sections, and a large number were so considered, and ordered to a third reading.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Senator Ferrell's resolution, requiring inquiry of County Clerks as to expressing and freight charges paid upon documents received from the Secretary of State during the past six years, was adopted.

By consent, Senator LEE introduced a bill in relation to causes in courts where the jurisdiction has been changed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 9½ a. m. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dyer.

Mr. GOLDEN called up House bill 429, concerning county indebtedness, which was read a third time and passed—yeas, 85; nays, 0.

Mr. MOORE (Adams) entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in relation to licensed surveyors was lost.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee on Appropriations reported back a bill in relation to the Shawneetown ditch; also the report of the Special Committee on that subject, which were ordered printed.

HOUSE BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

House bill 179, to provide for the qualifications of State's Attorneys, passed—yeas, 91; nays, 10.

House bill 266, in relation to assessment and collection of taxes in cities within which there are no townships or parts of townships acting under township organization laws—an emergency bill—passed—yeas, 103; nays, 9.

House bill 119, amending Sections 40 and 41 of the Fees and Salaries act, in relation to fees of Justices and Constables, passed—yeas, 83; nays, 17.

House bill 303, to enable townships having raised money for a specific purpose to appropriate it in certain cases for other purposes, passed—yeas, 104; nays, 2.

House bill 428, to fix the fees of juries in civil cases before Justices of the Peace, passed—yeas, 102; nays, 2.

House bill 336, to amend Section 2 of the act in regard to practice in Courts of Record, passed—yeas, 79; nays, 19.

House bill 399, to amend the act in regard to forcible entry and detainer, passed—yeas, 98; nays, 3.

House bill 427, concerning attachments in Courts of Records, passed—yeas, 103; nays, 1.

House bill 327, to amend Sec. 4 of the act in regard to practice in Courts of Record, passed—yeas, 100; nays, 3.

House bill 370, to protect game and fish, was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 64.

A motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was referred.

House bill 390, in relation to judgments and decrees, passed—yeas, 81; nays, 17.

Recess until 2½.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

House bill 392, concerning landlords and tenants, was read a third time and passed—yeas, 101; nays, 0.

House bill 235, in relation to the publication of legal notices, passed—yeas, 96; nays, 0.

House bill 348, concerning surplus funds of towns and villages, passed—yeas, 106; nays, 3.

EDUCATION BILL.

The special order, House bill 396, the Compulsory Education bill, was read a second time, and Mr. Streetor offered an amendment, providing that no child between the ages of 9 and 14 shall receive the benefits of the school fund or of the free school system, unless provided with a certificate from parent or guardian, showing that such child has performed manual labor for at least three months in the year preceding.

Mr. STREETOR made a speech in support of his amendment.

Messrs. SNOW, BRADWELL, WARNER, and RICE spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. QUINN against.

Mr. SHAW moved to postpone the bill until next Friday. Carried, and the other Educational bills were postponed until the same time.

CONVEYANCES.

Senate bill 200, concerning conveyances, was passed—yeas, 93; nays, 0.

Adjourned.

THE NEW BRIGGS.

The new Briggs House, at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, was thrown open last evening for inspection by the personal friends of the proprietors, Messrs. Rickcords & Huntoon. Those who visited it were agreeably surprised at finding one of the best laid-out and neatly-furnished hotels in the country. It contains all the conveniences usually looked for in such buildings, and has the advantage over a majority of hotels, of wide and airy corridors. The furniture is rich and tasteful in the extreme, and is matched by the brilliantly frescoed walls and ceilings. A word should be said of the proprietors, who are comparative strangers in Chicago. Both gentlemen have had large experience in the hotel business. Mr. Edward Rickcords, senior member of the firm, comes to us with an established Eastern reputation. He opened the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, and was subsequently proprietor of the Clarendon House, Buffalo. He is a brother of Mr. William Rickcords, who was landlord of the old Lake House, in this city, thirty years ago, and of the old Sherman House twenty-five years ago. Mr. A. J. Huntoon comes from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with which he was connected for eight or ten years. He has a practical knowledge of every branch of the hotel business. The proprietors have been extremely fortunate in securing Mr. A. F. Wells, of the first and second Briggs Houses, as chief clerk, and Mr. W. B. Rector, of the Barnes House, as his assistant. The hotel will be thrown open to the general public to-day. It will undoubtedly become a favorite house with travelers, as it will furnish first-class accommodations, and is undoubtedly to-day one of the finest $3-a-day houses in the United States.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals at Anderson's Hotel yesterday were: Rev. M. Byllesby, of Dixon, Ill.; Dr. J. A. Sewall, of the State Normal University, Bloomington; and Aaron Gore, editor of the *Illinois Schoolmaster*.

Bellew is expected in the city during the last of the present week. His readings will begin next Tuesday, the sale of seats for them commencing on Saturday morning.

The holders of season tickets to the first Star Course will be gratified to hear that Macdonald is certain to be on hand this time, and will be the guest of Laird Collier while in this city. The sale of tickets for his lecture will begin to-morrow morning.

The Evans Lodge of A. F. and A. M. (Evanston), through Col. Wesley Brainard, last evening presented Charles Raymond, Esq., who for many years filled the position of Master, but who is now Past Master, with a gold-headed cane as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. A resolution complimentary to Mr. Raymond was ordered to be spread upon the records.

Caleb Cushing is prepared to supply the trade with ready-made defences for all forms of political crimes.

Goldwin Smith is determined to test the right of newspapers to report his lectures without his permission.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., says he will certainly pay the $45,000 for which he gave his notes to Horace Greeley.

Joseph Haycraft, of Beardstown, Ill., slept for forty-eight hours, and died in less than fifteen minutes after being awakened.

A breach of promise case at Waukesha, Wis., Miss Diantha Leavitt vs. Morrris D. Cutler, has ended in a verdict for $4,000.

Solomon Unesh, an extensive grape-grower and wine manufacturer of Scott County, Ill., has failed. He is $20,000 behind hand.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, contemplates erecting a $100,000 mansion in Washington, and will keep open house for brother Senators.

The wife of the Hon. Charles Mason, of Burlington, Iowa, died March 29. Her maiden name was Angelica Gear, and she was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and married to Mr. Mason, at Galena, in 1837.

The rapid promotion of young Fred Grant over superior officers who have seen years of active service in the field, is severely criticised, and not without reason. Such advancement without regard to merit has a tendency to demoralize the service.—*Hartford Courant (Gen. Hawley's paper).*

A New York weekly paper, not given to hasty assertions or scandalous gossip, has this little story about the particular brother-in-law of Gen. Butler whom Gen. Grant has just appointed Port-Surveyer at New Orleans: Parker was one of five "arbitrators" recently appointed to settle the terms on which the city should purchase certain water-works from a private corporation. They fixed the price at $2,000,000, and recommended the purchase, which was accordingly made. Soon after, they made a demand for compensation for their services, which the city refused to pay, and they thereupon sued it, and it was brought out by the evidence of the President of the water-works corporation that he had paid them $15,000 at the close of the negotiations. The plaintiffs then meekly and calmly discontinued their suit.

Visit the Palace.

At Roehl's Human Hair Palace are made some of the handsomest hair switches, curls, and braids in the city. He keeps a large and fashionable stock second to none. Visit the Palace, at No. 134 Twenty-second street.

Bargains

in sash ribbons and Hamburgh edging at Mandel Bros., State and Harrison streets, and Michigan avenue and Twenty-second street.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—There was a freer movement in all descriptions of goods to-day, with agents and jobbers. Low grade brown and bleached shirtings were weak, but all other makes ruled firm and active. Colored cottons are brisk. Rolled jaconets sell freely at 9½c. Cottonades are doing better. Prints, ginghams, and lawns are in more request. Woolens rule quiet. Foreign goods are in more demand. Black mohairs and colored Orleans rule active and firm in price. Silks are quiet.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 1.—The crude petroleum market is weak and inactive. Sales, 215 brls at Parker's Landing, equal to 5,718 gallons here. Refined do nominal and unchanged; little doing; quoted at 13⅛c on the spot.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,737	13,683	1,142
Tuesday	3,800	10,000	2,500
Total	7,537	23,683	3,642
Same time last week	7,061	18,307	1,660
Week before last	6,359	21,282	1,985

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,387	9,036	879

The severe storm which set in last night and continued with but slight intermission throughout the day, tended to retard outdoor operations at the Stock Yards, and prices of hogs, sheep, and shipping cattle were in buyer's favor.

Below will be found Assistant Secretary Williams' report of the movement of live-stock during the month of March. It will be seen that, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, our receipts have increased to the extent of 10,666 cattle; 100,841 hogs, and 2,623 horses. The receipts of were 7,109 head less than in March, 1872. The average weight of the hogs received during the month was 221½ lbs.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	10,738	55,686	4,594
Illinois Central	10,216	43,516	3,343
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	20,916	90,746	10,760
Chicago & Northwestern	12,808	45,991	8,161
Chicago & Alton	5,921	30,430	1,360
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	35	126	....
Michigan Central	412	175	410
Michigan Southern	1,089	410	1,049
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	260	830	191
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	256	2,253	277
Milwaukee & St. Paul	979	774	1,015
Driven in	186	....	....
Total	63,836	271,626	31,061
Received in March, 1872	53,170	170,785	38,170
Received in March, 1871	44,752	97,058	43,213

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	16,782	65,486	9,677
Michigan Central	11,904	73,417	3,609
Michigan Southern	21,242	89,996	8,730
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	96	96	210
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	21	845	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	815	....	866
Illinois Central	2,560	4,200	57
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,147	....	335
Chicago & Northwestern	232	39	36
Chicago & Alton	2,698	115	....
Total	56,477	224,194	23,020
Shipped in March, 1872	43,705	144,209	29,495

The arrivals from Jan. 1 to April 1 this year and last were as follows:

RECEIVED IN 1873.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	50,520	561,245	39,251
February	45,019	378,760	37,729
March	63,836	271,626	31,061
Total	159,375	1,217,631	108,041

RECEIVED IN 1872.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
January	44,900	361,935	42,089
February	41,087	268,236	41,803
March	53,170	170,785	38,170
Total	139,247	800,956	122,062

CATTLE—The unexpectedly heavy receipts induced an easy feeling among holders, and the demands of shippers for a reduction of 15@25c per 100 lbs were readily acceded to. At the decline there was a large movement on Eastern account, notwithstanding the fact that the tone of advices from the seaboard was calculated to deter shippers from active operations. The grades of stock usually sought after by local butchers were in light supply and commanded full former rates, and the same was true of stock cattle, the former selling at $3.00@4.75 for poor mixed lots to extra cows and fairish steers, and the latter at $3.50@4.50 for common roughish lots, to thrifty young steers averaging from 1,050 to 1,080 lbs. The offerings were of good average quality, and sales were mostly at prices ranging from $4.75 upward to $5.80. A few choice droves were taken at $6.00@6.25, while some extra fetched $6.50@6.85. There were buyers for all principal Eastern points, though the bulk of the shipments were for the New York, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo markets. A good many cattle remained in the pens unsold at the close, but prices closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.80@6.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.30@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.00@3.75
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
36	medium steers	1,211	$5.00
29	medium steers	1,256	5.25
15	medium steers	1,157	5.10
17	good steers	1,250	5.37½
16	fat steers	1,035	4.95
17	good steers	1,275	5.50
10	cows and heifers	1,200	4.50
15	butchers' stock	1,125	4.60
32	Cherokee and natives	1,180	5.35
33	Texas steers	1,144	5.00
15	butchers' stock	1,102	4.80
16	medium steers	1,128	5.15
45	good steers	1,174	5.30
15	good steers	1,310	5.62½
15	rough fat steers	1,447	5.75
16	choice steers	1,365	6.00
33	good steers	1,291	5.45
19	good steers	1,310	5.62½
25	good steers	1,257	5.35
15	good steers	1,240	5.30
33	good steers	1,283	5.40
20	good steers	1,250	5.50
45	medium steers	1,370	5.60
39	good steers	1,290	5.40
35	good steers	1,198	5.37½
47	choice steers	1,342	5.80
17	good steers	1,297	5.35
20	choice steers	1,343	6.00
15	medium steers	1,135	5.05
16	medium steers	1,276	5.00
34	medium steers	1,216	5.00
16	medium steers	1,184	5.10
36	medium steers	1,184	5.00
32	choice steers	1,346	5.87½
15	good steers	1,318	5.50
13	choice steers	1,444	6.00
22	butchers' stock	838	4.30
20	butchers' stock	981	4.62½
49	butchers' stock	1,208	4.75
65	choice steers	1,300	5.87½
28	extra steers	1,394	6.70
32	choice steers	1,330	6.00
30	good steers	1,380	5.60
16	medium steers	1,302	5.10

HOGS—The hog trade opened slack this morning, with prices sensibly lower. The large number of cars reported to arrive made buyers "shy," and they demanded and obtained a concession of 5@10c from yesterday's prices. Toward noon, it becoming evident that the arrivals would not much exceed 10,000 head, buyers took hold with more apparent confidence, and prices stiffened up a little. Sales were made at $5.25@5.40 for poor to common; at $5.45@5.50 for medium, and at $5.55@5.65 for good to choice,—principally at $5.40@5.55. About all sold, and the market closed firm. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	270	$5.40	60	195	$5.50	49	202	$5.50
63	189	5.50	61	219	5.65	55	250	5.50
75	190	5.50	62	247	5.45	51	195	5.50
66	222	5.35	110	254	5.65	78	186	5.55
61	231	5.35	56	216	5.50	81	162	5.55
91	332	5.35	53	208	5.30	54	243	5.35
137	198	5.53	126	215	5.45	71	189	5.55
62	230	5.45	56	250	5.50	73	185	5.50
54	247	5.50	58	272	5.55	57	215	5.50
52	189	5.40	58	238	5.40	66	189	5.40
51	195	5.50	44	289	5.50	61	222	5.50
58	242	5.50	67	200	5.50	77	190	5.50
57	200	5.50	64	197	5.50	69	189	5.40
61	235	5.50	59	267	5.55	69	216	5.50
24	243	5.40	59	193	5.50	70	187	5.40
65	210	5.50	65	228	5.50	68	195	5.50
66	195	5.55	65	221	5.50	60	240	5.55
60	195	5.50	70	182	5.50	110	232	5.45
72	198	5.55	51	220	5.50	18	199	5.55
56	251	5.40	48	230	5.40	63	211	5.40
48	260	5.30	123	204	5.30	54	186	5.55
54	242	5.35	61	280	5.30	57	215	5.35
66	222	5.35	179	210	5.40	69	198	5.50
67	184	5.40	74	184	5.37½	122	193	5.50
61	243	5.55	66	226	5.50	64	203	5.50
70	210	5.60	68	219	5.50	59	224	5.50
120	230	5.50	63	163	5.40			

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock was extremely dull, the dullness being mainly attributable to the storm, though the large supply on sale tended to depress the market. Buyers insisted upon a reduction of 25c per 100 lbs, but holders generally demanded full prices, and trading was slow in consequence. The range of prices paid was $3.50@4.25 for inferior to common; $4.50@5.00 for medium, and $5.25@6.75 for good to extra.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The situation in financial circles to-day was marked by less excitement than on yesterday, but until late in the day there was little improvement, as far as money was concerned. The only loans were at ⅛@¼ per day and interest. Later the stringency increased, and during the afternoon most of the business was at ⅛@¼ per day. After bank hours the rate eased up, and loans were made at ¼@½ per cent. Strong appeals have been made for assistance from the Treasury, and rumors were circulated during the day that the Secretary had deposited legal tenders with the National Banks for the purpose of loaning out to ease money, and that he would sell the extra gold and buy additional bonds, leaving the proceeds in the banks. The latest information was that the President, before leaving for New York, had a long interview with Mr. Richardson, and that, it is reported, $10,000,000 legal-tenders will be placed in the New York Sub-Treasury. The reports, though seemingly possessed of some authenticity, could not be reliably confirmed. They, however, had a marked effect on the money market late in the day, and occasioned a considerable rise in stocks.

No failures were announced in Wall street, although the brokers say many margins were wiped out. The banks received some gratifying remittances from the interior, and are really improving in their condition.

Foreign exchange continues demoralized, interfering with the exports of grain, cotton, &c. Sixty days is quoted at 107¼@107¾, and sight at 108@108¼.

Gold was weak and lower, the price falling from 117¼ to 116¾, closing at 117⅛@117¼. Large sales for the bull account were made yesterday, and many short contracts were closed up. Loans to-day were made at 1 coin to ¼ per day for carrying. Clearings for yesterday, $172,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $94,000. Customs receipts, $215,000.

Governments broke 1@2 per cent in the afternoon, having been sold by merchants and others, unable to obtain money any other way, and closed nominal.

State bonds also declined, and were very dull. The stock market was active and very irregular during the day, and, owing to the great stringency in money, business was confined mainly to the speculative shares. Speculation was generally affected early in the day, and prices declined ½@2 per cent, chiefly in Panama, Pacific Mail, and Western Union; but after meridian the tone changed from "bear" to "bull," and prices advanced ½@4 per cent, the greatest improvement being in the stock above mentioned and Harlem, the rise being based on the rumors of Treasury assistance to the money market. The wide differences between cash and regular transactions formed a marked feature of the dealings. The market closed very strong at the best prices of the day.

Sterling 107¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115	New 5s	114
Coupons, '65 (new)	116	10-40s	111⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅛	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅛	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	79⅛	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul pfd	75
W. U. Tel	84⅞	Wabash	72
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	92⅛
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	47⅛	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	56⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	64⅞	C., C. & C	86⅛
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q	110
Harlem	137	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem pfd	136	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	111
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	34⅛
Northwestern	75	Central Pacific bonds	103
Northwestern pfd	86	Union Pacific bonds	86
Rock Island	114⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	99⅛
N. J. Central	102	B. H. & Erie	4⅛
St. Paul	59⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 3d@27s 8d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 3d; white, 11s 5d@11s 6d; club, 11s 9d@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 64s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—1 p. m.—Receipts of wheat for three days, 4,000 quarters, 2,000 of which were American. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat—Spring, 11s@12s 2d; white 11s 4d@11s 6d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 65s. Lard, 38s 9d.

LONDON, April 1—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 94½; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 91; Erie, 50⅞.

Sugar, afloat, £27. Linseed oil, 33s 5d@33s 10d. Turpentine, 45s@45s 6d.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—5-20s of '62, 95⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton firm; middlings uplands, 9⅛@9¼d; middling Orleans, 9⅝@9⅞d. Sales, 15,000; American, 9,000; specie and export, 3,000; February, March shipments from Savannah or Charleston, 9¼d; March April, 9⅛d.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average 11s 4d@11s 6d; club, 11s 9d@12s; red spring, 11s@12s 2d; red winter, 12s 2d; flour, 27s 6d; corn, 27s 3d.

Pork, 65s; lard, 38s 9d. Cheese, 73s; Cumberland middles, 30s; short ribs, 41s.

Receipts of corn for the past three days 6,000; American, 4,000. Receipts of wheat for the same time 4,000; American, 3,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Refined petroleum, 40⅛s.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 1.—CATTLE—To-day, 204; total for the week, 3,774. The market opened draggingly at full ¼c decline on last week's closing prices, but towards noon became more active; 1,100 were disposed of. Sales: 369 Illinois steers, 1,054 to 1,210, at $5.50@6.40; 176 Ohio steers, 1,022 to 1,208, at $5.12½@6.10; 36 Indiana steers, 1,068 to 1,125, at $5.12½@5.75; 21 Missouri steers, 1,166, at $5.75; 45 Missouri oxen, 1,422, at $5.50; 98 Cherokee steers, 1,065, at $5.50; 32 Texas steers, 1,197, at $5.62½; 17 Pennsylvania steers, 1,212, at $6.00; 82 Michigan stockers, 899 to 972, at $5.00@5.25; 22 Canadian stockers, 980, at $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 600. Total for the week, 3,600. Market not fairly opened. Prices about the same as last week's closing rates. Sales: 818 Michigan sheep, 82 to 112 lbs, at $5.75@7.00; 654 Ohio sheep, 106 lbs, at $7.12½.

HOGS—To-day, 500. Total for the week, 12,400. Market dragging at 15@20c decline from last week's closing prices. Sales: 1,000 Ohio hogs, 114 to 221 lbs, at $5.90@5.95.

Boston Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., April 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 389. The supply continues light from the Northern States. The best of the offerings, with some exceptions, were sold for work, for which there is a fair demand. No material change in prices. Sales of choice at $10.75@11.00; extra, $9.50@10.50; first quality, $8.00@9.25; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 20,903; market dull; prices ¼c lower; sales in lots at $3.00@4.50 each; extra, $5.00@7.00.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 1.—CATTLE—Market very dull; arrivals extremely heavy; best, 6⅛@6⅞c; stockers, 3⅛@4⅛c; common, 5@5⅛c.

SHEEP—Market unchanged; arrivals fair; best, $6.80@7.30; medium, $6.00@6.25; common, $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Market quiet and little doing; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $6.60@6.90; Yorkers, $6.00@6.10.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 1.—COTTON—Limited request; middling uplands, 20c; sales, futures, 14,400 bales; April, 19⅛@19⅛c; May, 19 5-16@19⅛c; June, 19⅛@20c; July, 19 1-16@19⅛c; October, 17⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 11,000 brls. Rye flour quiet; $4.00@5.75. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western, $3.00@3.40; white, $3.25@3.45. Wheat quiet; shade higher; limited export demand; small sales; amber Western $1.90; inferior white Western, $1.85; rejected spring, $1.45@1.50. Rye dull; Canada in bond, 88c. Barley steady. Corn steady; moderate business; receipts, 2,000 bu; new mixed Western 65¼@66c; old in store, 64c; yellow Western, 66@67c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 13,000 bu; new Western mixed, 49@50⅛c; white Western, 50@55c; black do, 47@49c.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet; 8⅛@9c; timothy quiet at $3.60@3.65.

EGGS—Dull.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16⅛@19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 8@8⅛c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 12⅛@13c. Rice steady; 7⅛@8⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅛c; refined, 19⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Nominal; 59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $16.75@16.87; extra prime mess, seller's option May, $13.50. Beef unchanged; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.00. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 7@7⅛c. Middles weak; long clear, seller's option April, 8⅛c; long clear, 8 15-16@9c; short clear, 9c. Lard lower; Western steam, 8⅛c; May, 9c; June, 9⅛c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 18@31c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; 90⅛@91c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; grain quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong; Mess pork firm, $16.50; sales at $17.00 buyer May. Lard firm; steam, 8c, held higher; kettle, at 8⅛c. Bulk meats strong; light offerings for spot; large demand for future; shoulders, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear rib sides, 8⅛c, generally held at 8⅛c; clear, 8⅛c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9@9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅛c.

WHISKY—Firm at 85c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts very light. Corn scarce and firm; mixed, Western, 61c. Oats dull; Western mixed, 45@46c; white, 47@48c. Rye quiet at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull; mess pork $17.00@17.50. Bulkmeats held at 7@8c. Bacon firm at 7⅛@9⅛c; hams, 12⅛@15c. Lard held at 8⅛@9c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat unchanged; prairie white Canada, $2.05. Corn steady; Western, 60c; State, 58c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; concessions have been made to sell medium and low grades; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extras, $5.50@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.50@8.62; Ohio and Indiana, $8.50@9.50. Wheat dull and depressed; red, $1.87@1.95; No. 1 spring, $1.75; amber, $1.95@1.98@2.00; white, $2.00@2.15. Rye steady, 82@83c. Corn active; yellow, 60@61c; mixed Western, 61c. Oats dull; white, 48@49c; mixed, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13⅛c; refined, 19⅛c.

WHISKY—Quiet, 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; 56⅛@57c for all kinds.

PROVISIONS—Lard in demand; tierces, packers, 8⅛c; refined, 8⅛@9c; keg, 9⅛@9⅛c.

Others unchanged.

COTTON—More active, and firmer; sales 9,000 bales ordinary, 13⅛c; good ordinary, 16⅛c; low middling, 18⅛c; middlings, 19⅛c; middling New Orleans, 19⅛c; Receipts, 5,930. Exports—Continent, 2,445; coastwise, 1,959. Stock, 198,151.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; only order demand. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.21; No. 2 red winter, $1.65. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2, mixed, 33@33⅛c on east track, and 36@36⅛c in elevator. Oats quiet; No. 2, 27@27⅛c on east track. Barley firm; No. 3 spring, 70c. Rye firm and higher.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and higher at $16.60 to arrive and up country; $16.25 on spot, and $16.75 for May; dry salted shoulders higher; clear ribs and clear sides, 8⅛@10c, seller April. Bacon stiff and higher; clear rib, 9⅛c for May; 9⅛c for June, and 10c for July; clear sides, 10⅛c for July. Lard higher; prime steam, 8c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75@5.25.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—COTTON—Fair demand and firm; good ordinary, 16⅛@16⅛c; low middling, 18c. Receipts, 990 bales; shipments, 1,346; stock, 48,315.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged. Corn meal active at $2.40. Corn dull and drooping at 60@62c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40@42c.

HAY—Choice scarce and firm; mixed, $22.00@26.00.

BRAN—Firmer at $16.50@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and firm at 7⅛c, 9⅛c, 9⅛c. Bulk meats in fair demand and firm at 6⅛c, 8⅛c, 8⅛c. Lard in fair demand and advanced; refined, 8⅛@10c. Pork scarce and firm, at $16.75 in store.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.75; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.78⅛; amber Michigan, spot and seller April, $1.66; seller May, $1.67⅛; seller June, $1.69⅛; No. 1 red, $1.70; No. 2 do, spot, $1.63; seller April, $1.62; seller May, $1.66⅛; rejected red, $1.36. Corn steady; high mixed, 39⅛c; seller June, 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged Michigan, 34⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15.00. Lard, 8⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady demand and prices unchanged. Wheat firm and in demand; red and amber on arrival, $1.70@1.80. Corn in active demand, on orders, 53@56c. Oats steady and fairly active at 42c. Rye quiet, 75@77c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; holders asking higher prices; mess pork, $16.00@16.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; clear rib sides, 9@9⅛c; clear, 9⅛c. Plain hams, 13⅛c; sugar-cured, 13⅛@14c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 6⅛@6⅛c; clear rib sides, 8⅛@8⅛c; clear 8⅛c, loose. Lard—Tierces, 8⅛@9c; kegs, 9⅛@10c for choice leaf lard; prime steam, 8⅛c; small lots, ⅛@⅛c higher.

WHISKY—Firm at 85@86c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.29⅛; No. 2 do. $1.19⅛. Oats steady; No. 2, 26⅛c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed, 35c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 spring, 80c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.92⅛; No. 1, $1.84⅛@1.85; amber, $1.65@1.65⅛. Corn steady at 41⅛c. Oats in good demand at full prices.

CLOVER SEED—$5.00@5.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Nothing doing; market nominally unchanged. The only sales reported were 2 cars of corn at 51c on track.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat nominal; No. 1 red winter held at $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.62. Corn dull at 44@45c. Oats quiet; No. 1 State, 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Very firm, and strong upward tendency; car lots, 16½; Ohio State test, 24⅛@25c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........April 1.

Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 3,100 brls flour, 10 bxs fresh fish.

CLEARED........April 1.

Prop Oconto, Milwaukee, 37 pkgs groceries, 25 pkgs hardware, 7 coils rope, 21 bdls rope, 7 pkgs groceries.

Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 50 tons hay, 15 brls beef, 15 brls pork, 30 brls flour, 700 bu oats, 5 brls kerosene, and sundries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds, and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, those evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion, and evacuation.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

ARMSTRONG & CO.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

Paints, Oils, Colors, GLASS, &c.

We have in stock the

Largest Stocks of Colors

West of New York, consisting of D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s and other celebrated manufactures, which we offer for the next sixty days at cost, as we are determined to reduce our stocks.

Jobbers & Consumers

Will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

Our strictly Pure Lead we are selling as low as the lowest. Also, full and complete stocks of LARD, LINSEED, WHALE, and SPERM OILS, and ARMSTRONG & CO.'S GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS, now in use for the past seven years, and used daily by nearly every Elevator and Machine Shop in this city.

296 & 298 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

No. 329 West Madison-st.,

OFFER

Lot of White Piques at 15 cts. yard, just half price.

Lot White Piques, Hair Cord, 30 cts., worth 60 cts.

Rich White Piques, in very choice styles, 40 cts., formerly $1.00.

Bargains in Marseilles Quilts, Table Linens, Towelings and Housekeeping Goods.

Black and White Serge Plaids 20 cts., half price.

English Prints 18 cts., worth 30 cts.

New Shades in Mohairs, Alpaca, Poplins, &c., at 37 1-2 cts., very cheap.

New Shades in all-Wool Cretones at 40 and 50 cts., regular value 65 and 80 cts.

Rich quality Silk and Wool Epinglines, choice shades, 75 cts., well worth $1.25.

Bargains on Cheap Dress Goods Tables at 18, 20, and 25 cts. yard.

Japanese Silks about half price.

Cheapest Stripe Spring Silks in the city.

Great Bargains in all-Silk Black Gros Grains from $1, $1.15, $1.25, and $1.50 up to richest qualities.

Bargains in Spring Style Ottoman Shawls.

Cottons and Sheetings of all grades at very low prices.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69 and 73 West Washington-st. Steam power, if wanted. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

OF CHICAGO,

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds	$ 510,000.00	
Illinois State Bonds	155,000.00	
Cook Co. Bonds	100,000.00	
South Park Bonds	193,000.00	
County & School Bonds	8,500.00	
Chicago City Certificates	23,842.05	
	$ 990,342.05	
Cash & Exchange	$1,182,535.72	$2,172,877.77
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate		1,305,207.04
Demand Loans on Collaterals		688,615.10
Time Loans on Collaterals		593,980.40
Overdrafts		3,254.75
Real Estate		107,898.10
New Building Account		2,140.63
Safes, Furniture and Fixtures		7,261.62
		$4,883,301.55

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$4,381,263.72
Capital Stock	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	2,037.83
	$4,883,301.55

CHARLES D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

JOHN C. DORE, President.

This Institution continues to loan a portion of its funds to its savings depositors to enable them to procure homesteads.

No charge to applicants for loans as commissions or otherwise is made or permitted by any officer, trustee, or employe for procuring loans, except that the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the Institution, whose charges to the applicant are required to be reasonable.

Forty-Fifth Quarterly Statement

OF THE

Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics' Savings Bank,

CHICAGO.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

Condition after Close of Business, March 31, '73.

Deposits		$1,265,514.73
Capital and Contingent Fund		103,211.70
		$1,368,726.43

INVESTMENTS.

Loans secured on Real Estate		$ 582,592.91
VALUE OF SECURITY—		
Value of Land	$1,299,491.00	
Value of Buildings thereon	670,400.00	
	$1,969,891.00	
Safes and Fixtures of two offices		6,265.17
Loans and demands secured by collateral and payable on call		205,699.66
United States, Illinois State, and other Public Bonds and available securities	$372,300.00	
Cash in vaults and subject to check	201,868.69	
		574,168.69
		$1,368,726.43

Printed by order of the Board of Directors for the information of Depositors. SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

March 31, 1873.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Prairie State Loan & Trust Co.

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, Monday, March 31, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Time Loans secured by Real Estate	$337,5[illegible]6.63
Time Loans secured by collaterals	73,410.67
Demand Loans secured by collaterals	81,751.00
Real Estate, Banking House	96,081.00
Furniture and Fixtures (including Safes)	5,213.42
Revenue Stamps	159.09
Taxes paid	2,605.12
Expenses	4,050.37
Cook County Bonds	83,500.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	39,550.00
Cash and Exchange	206,304.03
	$933,191.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000.00
Undivided Earnings	38,117.22
Deposits	745,074.63
	$933,191.85

JAMES W. SCOVILLE, President.

C. B. MEYER, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

German Savings Bank

On the Morning of April 1, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans secured by First Mortgage on Real Estate	$ 632,966.82
Loans secured by approved collaterals, payable on demand	106,130.00
Real Estate	1,034.75
Furniture Account	2,132.23
Expense and Tax Account	4,385.61
United States, Illinois State, and other Stocks and Bonds, at cost	472,962.96
Cash on hand and on deposit, subject to check at sight	224,126.97
	$1,445,752.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00
Surplus Capital	12,500.00
Undivided Earnings	8,171.80
Dividends not called for	326.00
Deposits	1,223,755.44
	$1,445,752.24

HENRY GREENEBAUM, President.

A. WISE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OTIS & WAIT,

72 EAST ADAMS-ST.,

Manufacturers of the latest and best styles of Gas, Kerosene, and Day-Light

REFLECTORS,

For Show-Windows, Stores, Churches, &c. Also, Out-Side

LAMPS,

Of all styles, for Hotels, Restaurants, and Public Buildings generally. General Job Work done to order.

ASK YOUR GROCER

FOR

REYNOLDS' HAMS

WHOLESALE DEPOT, 33 RIVER-ST.

H. A. HANSON, Agent.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly. Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 708 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 708 Wabash-av.

NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land around Washington Heights. Two residences and large out-buildings; fine orchard, excellent water, commanding views, and a very choice property for subdivision or improvement. For sale by C. H. BECKWITH.

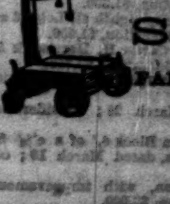
REMOVALS.

NOTICE.

The Chicago Paving Co. have moved their office from No. 162 West Washington-st. to Rooms 22 and 23, No. 163 East Washington-st., and are now prepared to receive orders and make contracts for laying their Asphalt and Rock Pavement for Streets, Drives, Parks, Sidewalks, Basements, Areas, &c. JOHN McCAFFERY, President.

March 31, 1873.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

8 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1.

The local money market feels no effect of the extreme stringency in New York. The supply of loanable funds here is good yet, and borrowers who present satisfactory collaterals get any reasonable accommodation at 10 per cent. Bankers here, however, are discriminating in favor of short loans. The general aspect of money affairs has become so unsettled during the past week that they prefer to keep their money well in hand to meet any new development that may take place in the next month or two. Merchants throughout the West are remitting heavily to New York yet, and the demand for exchange is so large that several of the banks have been sending currency to New York. Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50 cents per $1,000 premium.

The stockholders of the State Savings Institution of this city paid up the additional $395,000 of their increased capital in cash on the 27th ult. The paid-up capital of the bank is now $500,000. In addition to this, the charter of the bank makes the stockholders liable for $500,000.

With gold to-day at 117¼, the new 5 per cents were offered in New York at 114⅝, this price being equal to 98⅜ in gold. Deducting accrued interest since Feb. 1, it leaves the net gold price of the bonds at 97⅛. Whatever the syndicate may be able to do in the way of exchanging them for the 5-20s of 1862, it is apparent that at present prices they will not be able to sell many of the new fives within the limits allowed by their arrangement with the Treasury.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING RAILROAD.

Within the last few days there has come to our knowledge another instance of the default of an important Western railroad to pay the interest on its bonds; the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad having failed to pay the semi-annual interest on the $5,500,000 of its "First mortgage, sinking-fund, land-grant, 8 per cent gold-interest bonds," on which the interest was due Feb. 15. A bank here in Chicago, which has been holding several thousands of these bonds for a customer, recently wrote on his behalf to the financial agents of the Company in New York, who negotiated the bonds, and received a response to the effect that money had been so tight they had been unable to raise the interest on its bonds. The admission that a company with nearly 200 miles of road in operation has to borrow to pay the interest on its first-mortgage bonds, and that when it cannot borrow it cannot pay, does not afford a flattering prospect for either bondholders or stockholders.

The St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad is a proposed line of 281 miles from Elwood (opposite St. Joseph, Mo.,) to Fort Kearney, Nebraska. The "Eastern Division," 112 miles from Elwood to Marysville, is complete, and of the "Western Divison" 80 miles is complete, making a total of 192 miles in operation, and leaving 89 miles not built. The Company have a grant of 1,600,000 acres of land from the United States, nearly all of the land being along the line of the Western Division. The Company have issued the $5,500,000 land-grant bonds at the rate of $15,000 per mile of the 170 miles in the Western Division, and to the amount of $2 per acre of the amount of their grant of land. The extra inducements in the way of a high rate of interest on the bonds enabled the Company to sell these bonds at near par. They have, therefore, received at the rate of $30,000 per mile of the entire 170 miles in the proposed "Western Division," or considerably more than the 170 miles would cost if completed. If the bonds have been all sold, the query becomes natural, What have the Company done with the money?

In connection with this new instance of failure to pay interest, it may be mentioned that the shameless manner in which the financial affairs of Western railroads have been managed has created a settled distrust in the minds of Western investors in regard to the bonds of any railroad now offered here. The plausible representations of the negotiators of these bonds have in so many instances proved to be deceptions, that the future sales of railroad bonds in the West will be small. An instance of this deception, which may yet come back to plague the inventors, was that of a great railroad enterprise, the bonds of which were made to bear exactly 7 3-10 per cent gold interest in order that simple-minded farmers might be deceived by calling the bonds "seven-thirties," in imitation of the United States 7-30s which the farmers found to be so profitable an investment eight or nine years ago.

In regard to the "railroad-aid bonds" issued by the counties of this and other Western States, the revulsion of confidence on the part of Western investors is even more marked. These bonds now have a much better credit in Eastern cities like Boston, where the circumstances under which they were issued, and the evident determination of a majority of the counties to evade payment of interest, is not known so well as it is here.

THE APRIL AND MAY LIABILITIES OF THE TREASURY.

The semi-annual interest on the following 6 per cent 5-20 bonds of the United States will be due and payable in gold May 1:

5-20s of 1862	$265,961,600
5-20s of 1864	71,359,250
5-20s of 1865	155,949,800
Total	$493,270,650

The quarterly interest on the outstanding $200,000,000 of new 5 per cents is also due May 1. The total amount, therefore, of semi-annual and quarterly interest due May 1 is $17,270,210. Besides this payment, the Treasury must provide for the redemption in gold of $50,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862 called for redemption on June 1. The Treasury also proposes to sell $6,000,000 of gold in the month of April.

Against this outgo of gold the Treasury relies on the customs receipts for April and May and upon the negotiation of 5 per cent bonds by the Syndicate for gold to redeem the called 5-20s of 1862. The prices for the new five per cents during the last month or two have been too low to expect that the Syndicate will be able to meet the expectations of the Treasury in providing means of redeeming the called 5-20s of 1862, and it is not impossible that the gold liabilities of the Treasury may either oblige it to stop selling gold or else rescind the call for the $50,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s of '64	115⅜	116
5-20s of '65	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅞
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅜	116⅞
10-40s	111	111¼@111⅜
U. S. 5s (New Issue,)	114⅜	114⅞
Gold and Gold Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
Gold Exchange	....	117⅛
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½@	109
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95	....	....

REAL ESTATE.

The following instrument deeds were filed for record on Tuesday, April 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Erie st, w of and near Hoyne st, s f, Lot 46, dated March 17; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated March 27; consideration, $3,500.

Ohio st, bet North Dearborn and State sts, n f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 28; consideration, $7,000.

Wallace st, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $700.

Prairie av, 99 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 48x170 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 28, in Block 1, Holstein, dated March 31; consideration, $450.

Kedzie av, 660 ft s of West Harrison st, e f, 88 acres, dated April 1; consideration, $242,000. Clarissa C. Peck to Lucius B. Otis.

Mitchell st, bet Wood and Paulina sts, s f, 48x124 ft, dated July 19, 1872; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 4, of Foster and Busby's Subdivision in Block 10, of n w ¼, Sec 22, 39, 14, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $14,700.

Lot 58, in Scott's w ½ of w ½ Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 27; consideration, $1,500.

Larrabee st, s of and near Centre st, w f, Lot 11, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,456.

West Jackson st, between Loomis and Throop sts, n f, Lot 21, and e 20 ft of Lot 22, dated March 18; consideration, $9,000.

West Lake st, n e cor of Carpenter st, s f, Lot 16, dated March 1; consideration, $8,750.

Milwaukee av, 22 9-10 ft n w of Wood st, n e f, 25x118 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $2,800.

Milwaukee av, 129 ft n w of Wood st, n e f, 25x118 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $2,250.

West Eighteenth place, 140 ft e of Brown st, s f, 25x81½ ft, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $800.

Leavitt st, s e cor of LeMoyne st, w f, Lots 37 and 38, dated March 4; consideration, $1,350.

Dashiell st, n e cor of Twenty-eighth st, Lots 26 and 27, dated April 25, 1872; consideration, $1,550.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1, in Carter H. Harrison's Addition, dated March 28; consideration, $2,750.

Lot 19, in same block, dated April 1; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 18, in same, dated March 28; consideration, $1,600.

Twenty ft of Lots 8 to 10, in Block 6, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, with improvements, dated March 18; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 69, in Cossitt's Addition, with improvements, dated March 18; consideration, $3,000.

West Twenty-first st, bet Union and Halsted, s f, Lot 55, with improvements, dated April 1; consideration, $2,200.

The premises No. 43 Fay st, dated March 20; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 1, in Block 2 of Block 4, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 19, in J. E. Thomson's Addition, dated March 29; consideration, $500.

West Twentieth st, n e cor of Hoyne st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $1,700.

Thirty-fifth st, 96 ft e of Bloom st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $650.

State st, bet Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts, e f, 22 ft to alley, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $5,400.

Sub-Lot 1, and w ½ of 2 of Lot 4 in Block 18, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $3,900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 11, in Block 3, of Fawcett's Subdivision of s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 to 2 in Block 1, of Wright and Windett's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 31, 1872; consideration, $7,500.

45x115 ft of Lot 6 of Lots 5 to 7, in Block 5, of Cleaverville, dated March 27; consideration, $7,200.

Lots 28, 29, and n 2 ft of Lot 27, in Block 5, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $2,500.

61 7-12x179½ ft of Block 26, in n e ¼ of Sec 16, 38, 14, dated June 29, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	16,758	4,300	10,769	1,365
Wheat, bu	38,590	2,450	34,652	2,830
Corn, bu	63,035	31,320	20,108	27,104
Oats, bu	31,490	21,320	42,502	15,999
Rye, bu	2,077	1,140	832	1,735
Barley, bu	11,400	3,550	10,247	1,921
Grass seed, lbs	129,420	117,505	119,949	35,184
Flax seed, lbs	....	9,590	7,100	250
Broom corn, lbs	....	32,760	21,100	20,290
Cured meats, lbs	255,850	116,840	2246,371	610,880
Beef, brls	10	16	137	....
Pork, brls	8	283	....	639
Lard, lbs	19,790	22,610	196,260	102,350
Tallow, lbs	31,960	17,170	119,930	20,000
Butter, lbs	41,110	39,005	1,170	240
Dressed hogs, No	38	56	....	....
Live hogs, No	13,893	1,007	9,036	3,533
Cattle, No	3,737	1,188	2,387	2,341
Sheep, No	1,142	385	879	1,304
Hides, lbs	197,837	145,295	179,365	122,790
Highwines, brls	432	167	324	225
Wool, lbs	82,493	27,590	13,210	9,174
Potatoes, bu	3,304	20,360	375	....
Lumber, M feet	611	1,448	954	312
Shingles, M	1,280	992	987	990
Lath, M	90	680	93	13
Salt, brls	140	....	514	949

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 7,907 bu wheat; 1,530 bu corn; 200 bu oats; 515 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 58 cars wheat; 60 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 1 car rye; 7 cars barley. Total, 130 cars, or 49,000 bu.

The Board of Trade will hold a special meeting on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, to discuss the recently-proposed changes in the rules, and to adopt or amend, or reject them. Some of the provisions of the new rules are highly important ones, affecting the *status* of the Board, and the rights of its members to a considerable extent. Hence they should not be passed upon by a bare quorum, made up, perhaps, of parties who have the least interest in the questions at issue. Every member of the Board ought to be present, especially those who usually stay away from such meetings. And if the Board really means business, it must frown down the attempts that are always made at its meetings to evade the real question by pettifogging motions and speeches.

The leading produce markets were rather more active to-day, except provisions, and generally stronger. The storm tended to interfere with business, especially as it was delivery day in produce, making it awkward to run around with receipts, which were numerous. Deliveries were very heavy in wheat and corn, but not remarkable in anything else, except that they were light in barley. The receipts and shipments of grain were again not far from equal, and the movement in freights yesterday afternoon showed that there are parties willing to move out all the grain they can; and our stocks have not increased very much during the past week.

A very natural consequence of the recent rapid rise in gold would be an advance in the paper prices of all the articles of produce that are largely exported. Provisions have felt this influence to a marked extent; and grain has not shared in the upward movement, for paramount reasons, which were chiefly of a local character. Wheat and corn have been depressed by the fears of heavy deliveries to-day, and the anxiety of very many to sell out so as to avoid the pressure. That is now over, and the enhanced gold premium can only be prevented from causing an upward movement in these cereals by very depressing advices from other markets.

The grocery trade was fairly active, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, and prices were sustained with pronounced firmness, not only for all staple articles, but for side goods as well. The continued advance in gold premium imparts a buoyant tone to the market, and present indications favor a general upward movement of prices. Coffees and sugars were in large request, and the different grades of the former were marked up a ½c. Spices also have an unmistakable upward tendency. Pepper was advanced a ½c, or to 23½@24c. There was a good interior demand for domestic and foreign dry goods, but the inquiry from local retailers was inconsiderable. Prices were unchanged, ruling steady and firm as previously quoted. In the bagging market no new features were noted. Grain bags were moving with some freedom and were firm, while burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks were inactive and easy. The butter trade was quiet, in consequence of the limited supply of desirable qualities. There is a continued scarcity of choice table grades, and the little arriving is picked up at extreme prices, 32@35c being freely paid to-day. Canned goods were quiet and firm. Cheese was unchanged, remaining firm at 17@18c for New York factory, and at 15@17c for Western do. Coal was dull at former rates. There was a moderate amount of trading in fish and dried fruits at yesterday's prices. Hay was inactive. Hides and leather continue firm. No changes were noted in oils, paints, and colors, a fair number of orders being placed at the quotations given in another column.

The local trade in lumber and building materials was rather light to-day, owing to the unpleasant weather. The order demand for lumber is fair, and as previously noted. Choice grades shingles and lath are firm, being in limited stock. Hardwood is in moderate request. The market for metals, tinners' stock, and nails is fairly active and firm. The anticipated advance in tin plate has taken place, it now being 50c higher all round. Sheet iron is ½c lower. Other articles on the list were without change in prices. Iron and steel were in moderate demand. American tool steel is firmer, otherwise there was no change in quotations. The wool and hog markets were quiet and unchanged. Hops are held with more firmness, but wool is weak and unsettled. Broom corn was in moderate request and steady. Seeds were dull, and prices ruled weak for timothy, Hungarian, and millet. There was no change in green fruits; choice offerings were in request and firm, but ordinary stock was rather slow of sale. Eggs were in liberal supply and lower. Poultry was in demand and firm, being very scarce. Choice potatoes in car lots were salable at the full prices of yesterday.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally weak at yesterday's quotations, New York being reported easier. Holders asked 87c per gallon, and 86@86½c was understood to be bid.

Lake freights were inactive, but nominally firm at the reduced rates of yesterday, at 15c for corn to Buffalo, 20c for do to Oswego, 11c for do to Goderich, and wheat at 1c premium on corn rates. The total amount of freight-room engaged yesterday is about 400,000 bu, leaving some 150,000 bu of room yet disengaged, most of which is on Canadian bottoms. Through freights by lake and rail are nominal at 55c per 100 lbs to New York, and 60c to Boston.

Provisions were less active, but again stronger, though hogs were quoted lower. There was very little product offered, and a fair demand, a part of which was for export, but it is evident that city speculators have been taking hold for the past few days, believing that light stocks must cause still higher prices. Our stocks are being rapidly reduced, and we shall scarcely have enough left to go round if the present rate of export is continued much longer. The shipments of meats yesterday were nearly 2,225,000 lbs. The advance on to-day was about 15@20c per brl on pork (cash lots being the strongest), 10c per 100 lbs on lard, and a shade on meats, some being ⅛c per lb higher. Liverpool was quoted stronger. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.70@15.75; do seller May, $15.90@16.00; do seller June, $16.15@16.20; do seller July, $16.35; prime mess, $13.50@13.75; extra prime, $10.50@11.00; old pork, $14.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.17½@8.20; do seller May, $8.50@8.55; do seller June, $8.70@8.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10½@12½c. Drysalted meats quotable at 6@6½c for shoulders; 8c for long clear; 8@8½c for short ribs; and 8½@8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¼@6½c. English meats, 7⅝@7¾c for Cumberlands; 8¼@8⅜c for short ribs; 8⅜@8½c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 400 brls mess pork at $15.75; 500 brls do seller the month at $15.70; 500 brls do seller May at $16.00; 250 brls do at $15.90; 500 brls do seller June at $16.20; 500 brls do at $16.15; 250 tcs lard at $8.20; 100 tcs do at $8.15; 750 tcs do seller May at $8.50; 100 tcs do at $8.40; 150 boxes shoulders at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do on private terms; 100,000 lbs do seller May at 6⅝c; 200,000 lbs short ribs at 8c; 100 boxes do at 8½c; 90 boxes do at 8⅜c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (17 lbs) at 11c.

Flour was in light demand and steady at the decline noted yesterday, under a very light shipping demand, though quoted firmer in New York. Our stocks are large, now 48,670 brls, against 36,445 a month ago, and receipts are liberal—16,758 brls yesterday. Hence some holders are more disposed to press sales than heretofore, and buyers hold off for further concessions. Sales were reported of 50 brls winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.75; 150 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 100 brls do at $4.90; 650 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.87½; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls on private terms. Total, 1,450 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50 on track; 10 tons feed at $13.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25 @10.75
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75 @ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00 @ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.12½@ 4.30
Bran	10.50 @11.00
Middlings	10.00 @15.00

Wheat was less active, but much steadier, and averaged a shade higher than yesterday, though Liverpool was again quoted lower, with a very dull feeling, and deliveries of "seller April" were very liberal. But the greater portion of that wheat had been already placed, and the efforts to place it for a few days past have depressed the market to a point much below what would have been reached but for that consideration. That pressure was nearly over to-day, though there was considerable April wheat offered, and the effort to change it over into May widened the difference between the two options another ⅛c. But the leading cause of the comparative firmness to-day was the weather. The depressed condition of the corn and oats markets for several months past, has caused the farmers to determine to sow an unusual breadth of wheat this year, and the amount of seed wheat procured by them is the largest ever known. The weather thus far has not been favorable to seeding, and even if it should clear off now it would take several days to get the [illegible] into condition for planting. It will then be so late that the area planted will probably be considerably reduced, as many farmers think wheat must be sown in March to insure a good crop. Hence there were not a few operators who seemed to think that wheat, at present prices, may prove to be good property after all, though the prospects of an advance in Liverpool are growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," as Great Britain has assured a good supply to the time of next harvest. Seller May opened at $1.22¼, fell off ⅛c, advanced to $1.23⅜, receded to $1.22¼, rose to $1.23⅛, and closed firm at $1.23. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at $1.17⅜@1.18, closing at $1.18⅛. Current receipts sold at $1.19½@1.20. Seller June sold at $1.24½@1.24⅝; and seller June and July at $1.23⅝@1.24. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27@1.29; No. 3 do dull at $1.08½@1.09, and rejected do quiet at 95c for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring, current receipts, at $1.20; 1,600 bu do at $1.19¾; 8,800 bu do at $1.19½; 7,600 bu (2c storage) at $1.18; 20,000 bu at $1.17⅞; 35,000 bu at $1.17⅝; 40,000 bu at $1.17⅝; 25,000 bu do at $1.17⅜; 15,000 bu do at $1.17⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.17½; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09; 1,600 bu do at $1.08⅝; 2,800 bu do at $1.08½; 800 bu rejected spring at 95c. Total, 174,200 bu.

Corn was much more active, and strong, advancing ¼@⅜c, though quoted heavy in New York, and 3d per 480 lbs lower in Liverpool, while deliveries here were very liberal this morning. But the pressure to sell had passed, and it was found that there were a great many shorts for this month yet unfilled. Then the weather was bad, and not only threatened to cut down our receipts for a while, but was looked on by some as a bad omen for the next crop. They feared that, as this year has been noted for its bad weather so far, it may continue to be so noted,—at least long enough to make a marked difference in the yield. This brought out an active speculative demand, which firmed up prices. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 30⅜c, advanced to 31c, and closed at 30⅞c. Gilt-edged receipts closed firm at 33¼c. Seller May sold at 34⅝@35⅛c, seller June at 37@37⅛c, seller July at 38¼@38⅜c, and seller August at 39¼@39⅜c, all closing with the outside asked. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 3 fresh at 33½c; 10,000 bu do at 33¾c; 400 bu do at 33c; 35,000 bu regular at 31c; 65,000 bu do at 30⅞c; 85,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 40,000 bu do at 30⅝c; 50,000 bu at 30½c; 4,000 bu rejected at 28⅜c; 4,000 bu do at 28c. Total, 315,000 bu.

Oats were much more active, and a shade firmer, in sympathy with the tone in New York, where oats were reported scarce and firm. Regular No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; gilt-edged receipts at 27c; seller May at 28⅜@28⅝c, and seller June at 29⅜@29⅞c, all closing firm at the outside. The shipments of yesterday exceeded the receipts, and the arrivals to-day were very light. Cash sales were reported of 5,500 bu No. 2 (gilt-edged receipts) at 27c; 2,500 bu do fresh at 26½c; 100,000 bu regular at 24⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 24½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 23c. Total, 124,200 bu.

Rye was more active, but ½c lower, the decline being in consequence of the fact that two or three lots were pressed on the market, with no real demand. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 2 (gilt-edged receipts) at 65c; 5,000 bu do regular at 63½c; and 800 bu by sample at 66c. Total, 7,000 bu.

Barley was more active, and a shade firmer at the close (outside) of yesterday, the deliveries this morning having been very light. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 77c, and closed at 77@77½c. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 were in fair demand at 78@79c. No. 3 was 1@2c higher, at 65@67c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 (Central) at 79c; 1,200 bu do fresh at 78c; 10,000 bu do at 77c; 400 bu No. 3 at 67c; 1,600 bu do Central at 66½c; 2,000 bu do at 66c; 400 bu at 65c; 2,000 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 87c; 600 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c, on track. Total, 19,800 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city, on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

WHEAT.	March 29, 1873.	March 22, 1873.	March 30, 1872.
No. 1 amber	....	....	1,230
No. 1 red	....	....	200
No. 2 red	....	....	1,850
No. 2 winter	....	....	4,600
Rej. winter	....	....	....
No. 1 spring	5,613	7,132	21,726
No. 2 spring	1,724,835	1,716,612	1,339,893
No. 3 spring	522,222	584,055	61,672
No. 1 hard spring	2,045	3,170	7,475
No. 2 hard spring	106,619	82,414	37,557
Rejected spring	56,008	82,618	28,157
No grade spring	39	39	1,269
Total	2,416,631	2,476,040	1,505,636
CORN.			
Yellow	50,377	51,704	43,182
No. 1	209,959	201,503	77,307
No. 2	5,451,251	5,406,588	5,056,599
Rejected	277,600	316,912	116,788
No 2 kiln dried	3,533	3,533	....
Kiln dried	....	....	3,335
No grade	861	861	1,429
New No. 2	....	....	....
Total	5,993,581	5,980,596	5,298,730
OATS.			
No. 1	2,617	2,617	8,175
No. 2	1,693,174	1,666,144	846,343
Rejected	50,400	57,747	61,589
No grade	....	543	1,116
Total	1,746,191	1,727,051	917,229
RYE.			
No. 1	5,574	5,574	51,589
No. 2	295,264	295,050	217,447
Rejected	2,272	2,272	7,544
Total	302,110	302,896	276,579
BARLEY.			
No. 2	202,442	217,444	352,314
No. 3	53,543	62,104	61,000
Rejected	45,488	47,144	7,538
Total	301,473	326,692	420,779

These figures show an increase of 12,985 bu corn, 19,140 bu oats, and a decrease of 59,409 bu wheat, 786 bu rye, and 25,239 bu barley.

Total grain in store, bu	10,759,966
Wheat afloat, bu	102,542
Corn afloat, bu	826,492
Total, in store and afloat, bu	11,689,000

THE OUTLOOK FOR BREADSTUFFS.

The New York "Produce Exchange Weekly" says:

France had a deficient harvest in 1871, and imported for the first half of the crop year 1871-'72, to March 1, something more than 20,000,000 bu, and from March 1 to Aug. 31, the last half of the crop year 1871-'72, 1,382,133 qrs of wheat and 37,402 sacks of flour of 280 lbs each, equal in flour and wheat to 1,403,956 qrs, or 11,231,648 bu. France had a bountiful wheat harvest in 1872, and has in six months from Sept. 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873, exported about as much as she imported in the last six months of the harvest year of 1871-2. It is not probable France will require to import from March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1873, anything near the amount imported during the last half of the crop year of 1871-2.

Belgium and Holland usually import from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bu of wheat per annum. The wheat crop of Italy was deficient in 1872. Hungary had a small wheat crop. There will be a deficient supply from the Baltic and Azov ports of Russia. Switzerland will also require to import foreign wheat, but not to the extent of her imports during the crop year 1872.

The deficient wheat crop in Hungary will diminish the usual surplus of exports from German Baltic ports, as wheat is now being shipped from the granaries of Stettin and Danzig to South Germany. France imported in 1872, from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1,382,133 qrs of wheat, and 27,402 sacks of flour of 280 lbs each, and exported during the same time 462,317 qrs of wheat and 426,725 sacks of flour of 280 lbs each. The imports are equal to 1,400,138 qrs, or 11,201,104 bu, and the exports are equal to 743,359 qrs of wheat, or 5,946,872 bu. Excess of imports over exports, 6,254,232 bu. The exports from France were mostly to Switzerland, but some to Belgium. The imports into Switzerland will, during the last half of the harvest year, probably come through Marseilles. The exports from France from March 31, 1873, will probably be in excess of her imports.

The new crop of California will begin to move early in July next. It is claimed that California and Oregon will have a surplus from crop of 1872 for export equal to 20,000,000 bushels, of which 13,991,163 bushels have been already taken for export, leaving about 6,000,000 bushels available for export; it will probably be less than this. There will also be a moderate remaining surplus of wheat for export from United States Atlantic ports from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1872. It is claimed that Australia will have 200,000 tons surplus of wheat for export, of which it is expected that from 120,000 to 150,000 tons will go forward to the United Kingdom. The export from Chili was, in 1872, 2,500,000 bushels. Her surplus crop of 1873 is reported to be in excess of her crop of 1872, and the former is all available. Germany and Denmark exported in 1872 to Great Britain equal to 7,932,224 bushels of wheat, including flour. Probably about one-half this amount will be available for export from March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1873, or 3,966,112. The export of wheat from Egypt to Great Britain in 1872 were 4,155,046 bushels, and with two crops of wheat grown per annum in that country, one-half the exports of 1872, or 2,077,520 bushels, will be available for export from March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1873.

Russia exported to all countries in the eleven months of the year 1872 about 62,000,000 bu of wheat. The ports of the Baltic and Azov Seas will be deficient. The wheat exports from these Russian districts are about 30,000,000 bu per annum. Suppose they are short 50 per cent on their surplus, or 15,000,000 bu. There has been no complaint of short crops in other portions of Russia; 15,000,000 bu deducted from 62,000,000 bu will leave 47,000,000 bu, of which, say, one-half was available for export March 1, 1873, to Aug. 31, 1873, or 23,500,000 bu. Galatz, Ibrail, in Moldavia, and Wallachia, exported in 1872 about 6,000,000 bu of wheat. Estimate the supply from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1873, at one-half the amount exported in 1872, and there is a probable supply from this source of 3,000,000 bu.

Maximum wants of G. Britain, March 1, '73	44,000,000
Maximum wants of Belgium and Holland, March 1, '73	6,000,000
Maximum wants of other countries, March 1, '73	10,000,000
Total wants, bu	60,000,000
SOURCE OF SUPPLY.	
Russia, March 1 to Aug. 31	23,500,000
Moldavia and Wallachi, Aug. 31	3,000,000
Egypt, Aug. 31	2,077,000
Germany and Denmark, Aug. 31	3,966,000
Australia, Aug. 31	6,600,000
Chili, Aug. 31	2,500,000
Diminished requirements of France	6,200,000
North America	7,000,000—54,893,000
This gives an apparent deficiency in bu of	5,107,000

But the maximum wants of Great Britain to be provided for is in this estimate placed at 43,000,000 bu instead of 33,000,000 bu, the more probable wants with favorable harvest prospects. The 10,000,000 bu from supply of other European countries may not be required. The exports from all North America may be more than 7,000,000 bu.

The supply and the demand are so nearly equal that a much, if any, lower range of prices than the present will not probably permanently prevail, even with good harvest prospects further along in the season in Europe, but with bad harvest prospects throughout Europe, or in several of the important countries of Europe, a very considerable advance on the present range of values would probably be attained.

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended March 25, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	770	608	1,009,960	6,973,139	271,735
Glasgow	204	106	414,702	1,047,318	
Havre			767,613	971,931	
Antwerp			633,739	1,619,925	
Stettin			1,762,488	2,256,939	
Bremen	17	245	29,715	412,403	
Hamburg		160		364,673	
Dantzic			128,333	74,758	
Konigsberg			145,504	134,609	
Stockholm				679,710	
West Indies	2,077	509	308,094	56,474	41,050
B. N. Col.	908	122	1,284		
B. Guiana	150	83	37,375	16,616	6,884
B. Honduras	244	28	8,467	3,263	2,001
C. America	14	15	14,456	709	989
New Grenada		76	88,106		
Mexico				980	2,796
Total	4,379	1,752	5,650,650	14,377,882	330,446
Previous week	3,050	1,768	2,952,084	7,947,071	79,188
Week March 11, '73	5,990	3,028	7,373,855	13,739,434	639,630
March 4, 1873	4,442	2,806	6,511,611	14,873,888	518,616
Feb. 25, 1873	2,093	2,055	3,338,373	14,498,522	411,774
March 26, 1872	3,371	2,306	3,390,868	6,829,269	87,250

And from Nov. 1 to March 25, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	69,779	64,475	64,855
Beef, brls, tcs	48,925	48,813	95,312
Lard, lbs	93,454,588	84,432,029	37,518,307
Bacon, lbs	171,793,851	114,518,297	34,682,642
Butter, lbs	1,564,676	2,206,888	1,138,509
Cheese, lbs	11,994,697	7,268,587	12,237,980
Tallow, lbs	21,697,674	23,308,474	9,108,842

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and ⅛c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.17⅜@1.17¼ seller the month, closing at the inside, and $1.22⅜ seller May. Corn was in moderate demand and easier. No. 2 sold at 30⅝@30½c seller the month, and 35@35⅛c seller May, both options closing at the inside. The schooners Gale and Peoria were chartered for corn to Buffalo at 15c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request at $1.74@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—The condition of the market is the same. Superior grades of corn are meeting with a tolerably fair order demand, but the lower qualities are very dull. Stocks of good hurl and braid are somewhat reduced, though adequate, but the lower grades are abundant. We repeat: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BAGGING—Prices of cotton seamless goods range the same as on the date of our last weekly review, but are more firmly held, in sympathy with the raw material. Trade continues fairly active so far as grain bags are concerned, but is slack for other goods in the list. Stocks are ample and dealers are prepared to promptly fill all orders. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17@18½c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 67½c.

BEANS—The inquiry is limited to the wants of retail dealers, choice beans being mostly wanted. The supply is fair. Prices range as follows: Navies at $2.30@2.50; prime to choice, $2.10@2.25; fair to good, $1.60@2.00; common to medium, $1.00@1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The storm interferes with trade in this department to-day, but there has been a steady improvement in the trade for a few days past, especially for lime and common brick. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $9.50@10.00; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, del.; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $30.00, del.; Racine, $26.50, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 28x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

BUTTER—A material falling off in the receipts of good to choice qualities has enabled holders of such to establish an advance of 2@3c per lb during the week, and it is not improbable that prices may go still higher. Although the demand is mainly restricted to supplying local wants, the market is kept entirely bare of desirable grades. Common descriptions are but little inquired for, and prices of such are relatively low. We now quote: Common to choice roll, 22@28c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 24@28c; inferior to common, 16@20c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Since our last review only a moderate amount of trading has been done, the disagreeable weather prevalent during the greater part of the week operating unfavorably. The market has lost none of its firmness, and the tendency in many articles is still in an upward direction. A slight advance in blackberries was the only quotable change noted during the week:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.00
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 2.95
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lb, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00
PICKLES.	
Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00
MAPLE SYRUP.	
Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per quart	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Prices have undergone no quotable change during the week. A steadily fair business is doing, and the little prime cheese on hand is being held with pronounced firmness. Following are the quotations: New York factory, 17@18c; Ohio factory, 16@17c; Western factory, 15@17c.

COAL—Business continues dull, the demand—as is usual at this season of the year—being restricted to small orders, in anticipation of a decline with the opening of navigation. Wilmington has declined to $6.00, but other descriptions remain nominally unchanged: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Remains quiet. Whisky barrels are lower, sales of country make having been made at $1.85. Flour staves are very scarce and are quotable firm. Quotations are revised as follows: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whisky barrels, $1.85@2.20; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; bucked or sawed do, $20.00@23.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; do (whisky), $22.00@25.00; bucked, $28.00@32.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Fair activity was witnessed in the drug trade, prices ruling steady as given below:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.75 @	1.80
Acid, oxalic, lb	23 @	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	65 @	70
Ammonia, carb, lb	25 @	30
Assafoetida, lb	60 @	65
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tauqua, lb	1.35 @	1.40
Borax, ref., lb	36 @	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	15 @	18
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.35 @	1.40
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.40 @	1.50
Glycerine, 1lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	30
Gum camphor, lb	40 @	45
Gum opium, lb	8.50 @	8.75
Gum shellac, lb	55 @	60
Glue, white, lb	45 @	50
Iodine, lb	6.00 @	6.50
Lye, cone, case	8.25 @	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50 @	5.75
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.30 @	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	@	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	60 @	65
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	@	65
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50 @	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.50 @	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.75 @	2.00
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4½ @	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	13 @	....
Sulphur, lb	5 @	....

EGGS—Were in large supply, and tolerably fair local demand. Prices are weak and irregular, quotable at 14@14½c in cases, and 13½@14c in loose packages. Sales include 66 cases and 1,000 doz, at 14½c; 77 cases and 2 brls, at 14c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese feathers are scarce, and very firm at 65@68c. Common grades and chicken feathers are unchanged. Dealers are now asking 72@78c for assorted feathers. The demand is fair. Quotations are as follows: Prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; jobbing prices, 72@78c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 45@62c; common do, 25@40c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—An advance of 25c per ½ brl in whitefish, was the only change reported during the past week. Business is more quiet all around, but there has been no softening of prices, either for lake or saltwater descriptions, as stocks are moderate in all the markets of the country. Following are the quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The condition of this market is without change in any essential particular. In foreign assortments, a steady, fair movement is witnessed at firm prices, while domestic varieties remain dull and generally weak. Nuts are in good request, and, except a decline of 1c in Brazils, the quotations are the same as a week ago: FOREIGN—Dates, 8¼@9c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16½c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; Zante currants, 8@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 5½@6½c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@20c; peaches, halves, 6@7c; do mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 12@13c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

FURS—Are arriving quite freely, and meet with a fair demand. Opossum are a trifle lower. Prices for other furs are unchanged. We again quote: Extra otter, $8.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $5.00. No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.50; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.25; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@2.50; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kit do, 10@40c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$3.00; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 50@60c; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@16c; winter, do, 15@19c; spring do 22c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@10c; do cased, 12c; raccoon, 15@50c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@30c; do dressed, 75c@$1.50; beaver, per lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—There was no special change; the demand is only moderate, and the prices given below are generally adhered to. Common grades of apples are plenty and easy, but choice lots are firm. We quote: Apples, common to fair, $1.75@3.00; good to choice, $3.50@4.00 per brl, from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@13.00 per brl; common do at $5.00@9.00; lemons at $6.00@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@5.50; Palermo do, per box, $3.50@4.50; Messina do, $4.00@6.00.

GROCERIES—Notwithstanding the exceedingly disagreeable weather prevalent during the greater part of the week, a steadily active movement was witnessed both in staple and side goods, and a firmer, buoyant tone has pervaded the market throughout. Values, except for coffees, were not subjected to any decided changes, though the general tendency has been in an upward direction. Coffees and sugars have been the subjects of considerable speculative inquiry, and the first mentioned article has advanced a ½c. The advance in gold premium has materially strengthened the market for most articles in the list, and present indications are favorable to an upward movement in prices of coffees, sugars, syrups, spices, and rice. We now quote:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½@30½c; O.G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24¾c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 22@22½c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23¾c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9¾c; Louisiana, 7½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11¾c; do No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; B, 11½@11⅝c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10¼@10½c; prime do, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@10¾c; do prime, 9¾@10c; do, fair, 9¼@9½c; common, 8¾@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 33@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@8½c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—Business in this department has been extremely dull, and the market has been lacking in strength. Local consumers were about the only operators, shippers being virtually out of the market. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.50@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $14.50@15.50; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.50; prairie, loose, $9.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market has been characterized by fair activity, and prices have ruled firm at a ½c advance, the following now being current: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11@11½c; do light, 12@12½c; part cured, 10½@10¾c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, 26c; prime, 14c; dry 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; damaged, 8¼@8¾c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Good comb honey is salable, but very scarce. Strained is quiet. We quote: Choice white comb, 25@28c; fair to good, 20@25c; strained and common, 12@15c.

HOPS—Trade is still confined to the pressing wants of local and country brewers. Dealers are firmer in their views, as stocks are gradually becoming reduced, and reports are at hand that the hops of Wisconsin are many of them winter-killed. Prices are unchanged as follows: Prime to choice Western at 40@48c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45@50c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

IRON AND STEEL—There has been a fair trade in iron and steel, though the local demand is interrupted to-day somewhat by the inclement weather. There were no variations in prices, except the American tool steel which is higher, now quoted at 17¼@18c. We repeat our list:

Iron	4 4-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 1-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7½	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	per lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	per lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	per lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	per lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	per lb
American tool steel	17¼ @18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	per lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—In addition to the vessels reported last evening were the schooners Lake Forest and Atlanta, for corn to Buffalo or Port Colborne at 15c. A total of 28 vessels, with a capacity of 440,000 bu.

LEATHER—Remains quiet and without quotable change. Following are the prices current:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	35@ 38
Line, city, per lb	41@ 43
Kip, per lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, per ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, per ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The local demand for lumber was light to-day, owing to the unpleasant weather. There was no change in prices. The better grades of lumber, lath, and shingles are firm, while the weakness previously noted in common grades continues. We again quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@
Fencing	15.00@
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75
Lath, on track	3.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	2.50@ 2.75
Shingles on track	3.25@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business in this department continues fair. The expected advance in tin plate has taken place, and it is now 50c higher all round. Sheet iron is ½c lower, now quoted at 6½c. Other articles are firm at the prices given. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—A fair demand exists for nails, on both local and interior account, the quoted prices being fully sustained: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d, do, fine, $8.50; 2d, do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate demand at the prices given below:

Manilla rope, per lb	$ 17½@ 18
Sisal rope, per lb	15½@ 15¾
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20 @ 23
Marline, per lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, per lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, per bale	5.00 @5.50
Pitch, per brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, per brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Taking into consideration the unpropitious character of the weather, the movement in this line of goods during the past week has been on a much more liberal scale than could reasonably have been anticipated, and carbon, lard, linseed, whale, and indeed all descriptions have been held with increased firmness. No decided advance has been established, however, the following prices being current: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neat-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 73@74c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 21@22c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—A fair amount of trading has been done in this department, at substantially last week's prices, though the advance in gold premium has strengthened the market for most goods in the list. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.50@12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Remains firm at last week's prices. We continue to quote:

Scotch (according to brand)	$50.00@57.00
Tuscarawas	50.00
Massillon	50.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—The market is almost bare of poultry, and the demand is comparatively good. Turkeys are firm at 13@16c; chickens at $4.00@5.00. Sales include 150 lbs choice turkeys at 16c; 350 lbs at 15c; 400 lbs at 14c; 10 doz choice chickens at $4.75@5.00; 26 doz do at $4.50; 3 coops do at $4.50.

POTATOES—Were in fair request, choice peachblows are scarce and firm at 55c on track. White potatoes sold at 40c and mixed at 45c. Sales include 3 cars choice peachblows at 55c on track; 3 cars fair peachblows at 47c; 1 car mixed at 45c; 1 car white at 40c; 1 car poor at 25c; 1 car peachblows from store at 50c.

RAGS AND METALS—Are in good request, and in liberal supply at the annexed prices: Mixed cotton rags, 3½@3¾c; country do, 3@3½c; mixed wool do, 1½@1¾c; mixed rope, 4@4½c; mixed copper, 28@29c; brass, 14@16c; heavy lead, 5½c; tea lead, 3½c; zinc, 4c; machinery castings, etc., 1½c; stove plate, 1¼c; No. 1 wrought iron, 1¼@1½c.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak. Timothy was a trifle easier, quotable at $3.20@3.30 for fair to good and about $3.35 for prime seed. Clover was quiet and unchanged. Hungarian was lower, being offered at $1.10. Millet sold at 90c. Flax is quotable at $1.90@2.15 for good crushing to sowing seed. We note sales of 33 bags good timothy at $3.30; 23 bags at $3.20; 20 bags good clover at $4.75; 9 bags poor mammoth at $5.00; 40 bags sowing flax at $2.15; 80 bags flax at $2.00; 7 bags at $1.90; 17 bags millet at 90c; 10 bu red top at $1.10.

SALT—Was in moderate local and interior demand. Prices range as follows: Onondago and Saginaw, fine, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.40; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25@2.50; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in moderate request. Following are the prices current:

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
DOORS—FOUR PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00
DOORS—TWO PANEL.		
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60
OUTSIDE BLINDS.		
1 3-16	9x16	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.25
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
7x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅛ by 3x9⅛	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of from 25 to 30 per cent is made from the above list.

TEAS—The tea trade remains rather quiet, with little variation in prices. We quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.20; common to fine old Hyson, 70c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There is a steady demand at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is dull at the following quotations: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—There has been no change of importance in the wool market the past week. The demand is very light, and mostly from Western mills, and prices are weak and declining. The receipts, as well as the supply on hand, is light. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	55@61c
Tub, washed, fair to do	51@55c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	51@53c
Fleece, washed, X, light	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	47@50c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	28@31c
Super, pulled	42@45c
Extra, pulled	42@45c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand for freight-room continues active, the following being the rates current:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Albany	.60	1.20	60	70
Buffalo	.35	.70	35	40
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C	.68	1.36	68	78
Alexandria, Va	.78	1.56		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Detroit	.22½	.45	22½	27½
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
Cincinnati, Columbus	.25	.50	25	
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va	.69	1.36		
Wilmington, N. C	.85	1.59		
Charleston, S. C	.85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1.

Since our last weekly review business has been rather spasmodical, being active, or quiet, as the weather was propitious, or otherwise. In the aggregate, however, a liberal distribution was effected, and jobbers generally express themselves as well satisfied with the week's sales. Prices have ruled remarkably steady, there having been no quotable change in any article in the list. Firmness is still noticeable in all departments of the market, and staple cottons, and imported goods generally, are stronger than on the date of our last weekly review, in consequence of the continued advance in gold. The *United States Economist* and *Dry Goods Reporter* says of the New York woolen goods market:

"Notwithstanding the extreme ugly weather that has prevailed, a larger amount of business has been transacted than is generally reported, but as we have often remarked, it is done in such a manner that it is scarcely perceptible until the aggregate is made up. So far transactions have principally turned toward light weight fancies, the stock of which is becoming beautifully less every day, and is now in better time for the season than we have known it before. Some houses hold large stocks of certain classes of goods, but the general stock through the market is light, and will all be wanted before the season has passed."

There is more activity in the carpet trade, and the market exhibits a firmer tone than noted in our last report,—jobbers no longer evincing a disposition to effect sales at any material reduction from the quoted prices. Stocks have been further augmented and improved, and our dealers were never in better shape to promptly meet the wants of the interior and local trade.

QUOTATIONS.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	13½	Cabot A, 4-4	13
Atlantic D, 4-4	12½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	12
Indian Head, 4-4	14	Agawam F, 4-4	11½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	11½
Stark A, 4-4	14	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	12	Hoosier, 4-4	11½
Nashville, 30 in	10	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua F, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15
Nashua E, 36-in	14½	Continental C	14½
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14½
Pepperell E, 40-in	15½	Newmarket A	12½
Pepperell R, 36-in	13½	Massachusetts BB	12
Pepperell O, 33-in	12½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	11½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	11
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Manchester	11½
Gloucester	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	15 c	Amoskeag	15
Lancaster	15	Glasgow	13
Bates	15	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½	Rockport	13½c
Pequot satteens	15½	Columbian	13½c
Laconia	13½	Indian Orchard	13½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½c	Slater's Paper	10½c
Washington	8½	Manville Paper	10½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Androscoggin, L	15½c
Lyman, do	22	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	21	Cabot	15
Wamsutta	20	Dwight Star	15½
Pride of the West	20	Western Product	13½
Langdon, GB	19	Harris	14½
Fruit of the Loom	17½	Gold Medal	14
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	12½
Hill	16	Green, G	11½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	35 c	Methuen, AA	24
Minnehaha, 7-8	30	Willow Brook, No. 1	24
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	24	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	21	York, 30-inch	22
Amoskeag, C	19	Pacific	21
Amoskeag, D	17	Swift River	13
DENIMS.			
York Blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	23
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	23	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	21	Haymaker	15
Otis, CC	18	Boston	13½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 3-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	17½c
Amoskeag, 6-3	19	Whittenton, C	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	15
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	13
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37½c	Continental	33½c
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	37½
Reaper City	34		
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	$1.30
Crossleys	1.45	Roxbury	1.33½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.52½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp'l	1.45	Smiths & Sanfords	1.45
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.30	Lowell extra	$1.20
Hartford extra	1.20	Lowell superfine	1.05
Hartford med	1.08	Common wool	65@75c
Belgrade	85	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	23½@27c	Twilled and ex. plain	34c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30
American, common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American, best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 6-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 3 per cent off 30 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent. off 30, 5 per cent. off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES.

Second Lecture by Col. Frederick Hecker.

He Thinks the Time Will Come When Railroads Will Be Operated by the States.

Col. Frederick Hecker delivered the second part of his lecture on Railroad Monopolies last evening at Burlington Hall, before a large and appreciative audience. The speaker commenced by saying that we would come to the substantial foundation of the influence of railway monopolies and their requirements if we ask ourselves, "What are railroads and their economical nature in reality?" If we did not take our standpoint on that side of the question, it would be playing hide-and-seek in the dark, and we would lose ourselves in details and fall a prey to the sly monopolists. Railroads were only a granted right of way, which could be annulled should they be managed against the interests of the people. This fact the companies should write behind their ears. From the reports of the Railway Commissioners of all the States it appears that railroad companies do not mind ordinances and regulations of State authorities. It does not need a prophet to make the prophesy that railroad monopolies would end the same as the institution of slavery. One day the people would, without much ado, turn over the railroads to the management of the States. Railroad grants were not given in the interest of rich corporations, but in the interest of the entire people, and to pervert this belief was nothing more nor less than an outrageous swindle.

The speaker continued, in illustrating that railroad companies act upon the principle that "What can be made, must be made." It could be proven that rates were raised just when the poor producers, consumers, or merchants were mostly using the railroads.

A miller who, on account of the high rates on freights, was compelled to pay lower prices for grain to producers, was once told by a railroad President "I cannot see what reason you have for complaining, it being a matter of course that you will make the consumer pay for it again." With such principles as these it was not to be wondered that the railroad nabobs were covering themselves with diamonds and sporting the most elegant equipages. He then showed by examples how cheaply freights could be transported if the railroads were properly managed, and yet would be a source of interest to the people as well as to the managers. When England reduced the postage from 12 to 2 cents, the number of letters increased from 75,000,000 to 700,000,000, and to-day reaches the enormous figure of 1,400,000,000. In Belgium, railroad receipts were more than doubled by a reduction in the rate of freights. In Massachusetts, a company laid out a village six miles from Boston, and gave free transportation for three years to all who settled there, and in less than two years the passenger transport rose from 12,000 to 48,000, and in England, workingmen were carried to their 10-mile distant homes for the small sum of ten cents. He related some amusing anecdotes illustrating how railroad charters were granted by our Legislatures, and then went on to state that no sooner was such charter granted than the company sets to work and surveys the road, talks of noble cities that would rise along its line, and, with the aid of stump-speeches, pamphlets, newspaper articles, and bad whisky, the aid of counties and States were obtained, who receive for security "mortgages" which were about as secure as the life of an aeronaut in a balloon. Then the bonds were thrown upon the market, and gotten rid of at half of their nominal value. Now they have money, the bonds rise, and are sold before the bubble bursts. Of course the originators of the enterprise had been careful to take first securities. The enterprise does not progress, and hampers and pampers along until it happily arrives in the state of bankruptcy, is sold at auction, which takes place in some out-of-the-way nook of the country, and it brings just enough to cover the first mortgages held by the originators of the road. County and State were swindled, and could whistle for their investments if they liked.

The second question would arise, "How do people get sucked in by these monopolists?" He would advise his hearers to throw a loving look at the legislators. In Legislatures, as well as in Congress, Railroad Committees consisted of men who had an interest in railroads, many of whom received large yearly wages, as for instance the Erie Railroad Company had paid to its legal friends during the last seven months no less than $928,750. A handful of shrewd people control Legislatures and all the laws and ordinance relating to railroads, and which are usually incomprehensible to almost everybody. Advantage was taken of campaign excitements to elect such men to Legislatures as have an ax of their own to grind. Honest legislators could not comprehend what dangerous, pestiferous air was surrounding them, and by personal quarrels they were thrown off their guard, and their attention drawn from the general and most important issue.

In May, 1872, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, in Congress, uncovered and unmasked the swindle by which railroads were to receive an additional allowance of three millions for carrying the mails. The President of the Pennsylvania Central controlled an army of employes. Seven newspaper men and journalists were employed by these monopolists to beautify and laud their sins, and free passes were not very bitter pills.

One of the most interesting points in the existence of nations was the ground capital of railroads, its multiplicity, and its waterings. It had been shown that railroad capital to-day amounts to no less than 3,000 millions of dollars, and is constantly on the increase, and, as the proprietors did not likely pay the lobbies out of their own pocket, the time had come to discuss the nature of the colossal interest-eating debt, because this entire debt lies on the shoulders of the nation.

Fisk and Gould issued and watered Erie Railroad bonds in five years to the value of $61,364,680, and the watered stock was sold at 35 cents on the dollar, but the receipts even did not go to the Company, but were taken care of by the thieving Directors, and almost all the other roads had more than doubled their original capital.

Whenever there was any talk of decreasing the rates, the whole crowd commenced crying, "Let the opposition do that," as if we were ignorant of the fact that none was in existence. The time of opposition had passed. The New York Central and Erie Roads were to-day making common cause in screwing up the prices to suit themselves, and we, the people, were treated like serfs. The grand trunk lines in this country were annihilating every opposition with the security of highwaymen, and the little roads were bought up with skin and hair. All this had happened time and again.

But not only the producers, but also the proprietors of bonds, were powerless in the hands of the few leading spirits of these corrupt corporations, who usually are also the proprietors of coal mines, iron works, etc., and can increase the expenses of their roads at will.

Charters of corporations were not letters patent against the industry of the country. The people had the right to protect themselves, and, under circumstances, may declare such fraudulent increase of capital null and void.

The chief aim of corporations was to make every new invention beneficial to the few, as the 999 year charters best show. If the originally contracted debts of the road were promptly paid, then the management of the roads would benefit all the people as well as the managers, themselves, and in a great measure would make every other kind of taxation superfluous.

Before the era of railroads, freights were in many places lower than they are to-day. In making rates of freights, a very simple question had to be taken into consideration, namely: What would be the cost of transporting a passenger or freight per mile? According to all reports from England and America, the running of a train costs only 62 cents per mile, from which fact may be seen what immense profits railroad companies were making.

The speaker closed his lecture with an elegant and powerful peroration on the shortcomings of monopolies, as shown in his two lectures, and he prophesied that sooner or later the management of all the roads would fall into the hands of the States.

The next lecture to be given under the auspices of the Chicago Turners, will be "The Mission of Germans in America," and "Our Adversaries on the Woman's-Right Question," by Miss Clara Neymann, of New York City.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—I. D. L. WABASH-AV. AFTER ONE.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MEET with an accomplished young lady with some personal attractions, object matrimony. Address 5 days W 2, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
Leavitt-st., corner Van Buren, new house of 9 rooms with lot, $4,500.
Adams-st., corner Honore, new brown stone house with lot, $8,000—only $1,500 down.
Park-av., near Robey, 2-story house of 11 rooms with lot and barn, $8,500—only $1,500 down.
Prairie-av., near Sixteenth, house and lot, $9,500.
Twenty-fifth-st., near South Park-av., fine marble-front $15,000—only $3,000 cash.
Michigan-av., near Fifteenth, house and 30-foot lot for $13,000.
Vincennes-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 3 houses with very desirable grounds, cheap.
Pearson-st., near Pearson School, 2-story house of six rooms and store only $500.
At Englewood, 5 acres, below the market, and lots at $350 to $400 each, easy terms.
At Washington Heights, 40 or 80 acres on railroad at old prices.
100 feet on Central Park for this week.
150 feet on Humboldt Park at $30 per foot less than adjoining property sold for. Owner is closing out to leave the city.
250 or 500 feet front on Humboldt-boulevard, deep lots; the most desirable residence property at the price on the West Side; is increasing in value at the rate of 100 per cent per annum.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.:
On South Side Avenues—Brick and marble fronts at prices ranging from $12,000 upwards.
At Cottage Grove and Hyde Park—Several nice cozy places, in different localities, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth-sts.; some in grove; all convenient to street-cars; several of them on monthly payments.
Lake-av., southwest corner Forty-third-st., 108 feet front, unimproved.
Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Fifty-ninth-st., east and west fronts, unimproved.
Burnside-st., also on Butterfield, houses and lots; several good places.
West Side—A great variety of residences, on all the principal streets, from cottages to marble fronts.
West Jackson-st., east of Rockwell-st., 55¼x226 feet, through to Owasco-st., for $2,400, for a few days, to which we invite attention as a decided bargain.
Cheap lots just west of Halsted-st., between Dexter Park and boulevard, at low prices and monthly payments.
Vacant lots on Ashland, Warren, and Park-avs., and elsewhere; some outside fire limits.
40 acres in Sec. 9, 39, 13, near the new railroad improvements.

FOR SALE—1, 2, OR 3 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., south front, one block from cars, 1½ from Lincoln Park; $100 per foot, on easy terms.
Lots on Wrightwood-av., $1,600 each.
Two lots, corner of Sheffield-av. and Noble-st., for $1,500.
Two lots on Lincoln-av., $3,500.
One lot on West Jackson-st., $1,200.
One lot on Sampson-st., $500.
100 feet on State-st., near Englewood, $20 per foot, one-third cash.
200 feet on State-st., $12 per foot.
Lot on Holt-st., near Division, $1,600.
Two lots on Sheridan-av., near Douglas Park, $725 each.
Two lots outside of fire limits, on North Side, for $2,000; one-fourth cash, balance time. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, ON FLOURNOY-ST., NINE rooms, 50-foot lot; $5,600; $1,000 cash; balance on time; house of 9 rooms, with 50-foot lot; $4,000; one-fourth cash.
House on Fulton-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, &c.; lot and barn; all for $2,500; 50 feet on Park-av., with house of 7 rooms; $8,000; $2,000 cash; balance on time.
Cottage and lot, with barn, in Hyde Park, $2,500.
Cottage and lot at Hyde Park, $4,000.
Story and half house 5 rooms, with lot on Fulton-st., near Western-av., $2,800; $1,000 cash.
Cottage of 4 rooms on Arnold-st., with lot, $1,800.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & Co., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50 BY 172 FEET ON Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SANDSTONE FRONT on South Side, near University; two stories and basement, 13 rooms, laundry, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements; two stories finished in hard wood; now being refitted throughout. Will sell with or without furniture on very easy terms, or will take part in building material. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE two new houses, with large lots, in Maywood, and one at Wheaton. SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., No. 7 Chamber Commerce, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bath-room and water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x160 feet to a 40-foot alley; 400 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 522 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Union Park, two-story and basement stone front, 11 rooms; brick barn; lot 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORY, MANSARD roof, on West Lake-st., near Ada; will be sold at a bargain, or will be exchanged for first-class suburban property. Also a 2-story and brick basement house, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st. Also a lot, 50x200, on South Jefferson-st., running back to Foster, suitable for a manufactory; will be sold cheap. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, AND 50 foot lot, in good neighborhood, $2,000 cash, balance time. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A 99 YEARS' LEASE ON A LOT RUNNING from Lake-st. to South Water-st.; two fronts; exempt from taxation for all time. D. HAVERTY, Room 61, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, $2,500; COTTAGE, corner lot, $2,400; cottage and lot, $1,800; cottage and lot, $1,600. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, THE choicest business lot in the South Division; the northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., 99x178 feet can be had on very easy terms; also choice lots on Indiana, Calumet, and Prairie-avs. G. A. LELAND, 183 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX COTTAGES, NEAR STREET-cars, on West Side; easy terms.
Lots on Leavitt and Oakley-sts., at $1,000, your own time. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY A WELL-BUILT 6-room cottage and 10 acres of ground, with fruit and ornamental trees, at Danby, 23 minutes from Chicago, on the Galena Division; land high and dry, commands a fine view, and is susceptible of subdivision; immediate possession. C. A. PHILLIPS, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, ON LEASED ground, gas, water, barn, and coal-shed, fronting east on Union Park; will sell cheap for cash; a rare chance to buy a good home in one of the finest locations in Chicago. WALKER & LOWELL, 172 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1224, A BEAUTIFUL residence, near Twenty-sixth-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, good as new; lot 25x180 feet; very cheap. WILLIAM D. PALMER & CO., No. 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL OF THE CHOICEST LOTS in Hinsdale. Terms easy. Inquire of owner. W. H. WELLS, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling houses; mansard roofs, on Prairie-av., Lots 24x180 and 24x181. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOT 50 FEET FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av. near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES (NEW), ON North Side, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, $8,000 each, on easy terms.
One brick house, octagon front, two stories, basement, and large attic, $9,000; terms easy. E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50 FEET FRONT ON Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 113 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1041, VERY HANDsome marble-front house, 13 rooms, billiard-room, &c.; has a large barn, carriage house, &c.; terms easy, and a large portion of purchase money can remain on the property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $400 to $500, for small payment down and two years' time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and warrantee deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 42 North May-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; ground lease runs to 1881, but can be had for twenty years. Owner will give a decided bargain. Apply to H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT TWO-STORY AND basement dwelling-house on Indiana-av., near Park Row; gas-fixtures, furnace, carpets, &c. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 CHOICE RESIDENCES CONVENIENT to depot, at Oak Park. C. P. PEASE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 65 WARREN-AV., NEAR UNION Park, two-story and basement brick house; modern improvements; 10 rooms; lot 25x125. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR Fifty-ninth-st., $600 per lot, ¼ cash, balance on time to suit. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, FIRST-class three-story and basement, No. 4 Park Row. Building in good order, with kitchen range, heated by steam, and lot 25x150 feet, with brick barn. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 BY 100 ON ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR the lake, on easy terms, or will trade for desirable acre property. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SOUTH MORGAN, Aberdeen, Carpenter, and May-sts., north of Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, and ½ mile from Dexter Park, at $250 to $350, on monthly payments; houses erected thereon to suit purchasers; parties looking for cheap homes, without going outside, are invited to call at our office and go and see our property before purchasing elsewhere; it costs nothing, and we are confident we can suit you. NICHOLS & FITCH, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, corner of Archer-av. and Sanger-st. Rents for $140 per month. Price, $12,000. Inquire of M. O'NEILL, owner, 63 McGregor-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800, $750 DOWN—WOOD-ST.—NEW cottage and barn, with lot 25x125; title perfect; a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE STILL ANOTHER BARgain of a house and lot, with fine barn, on Lincoln-st., north of Adams-st., $4,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—BY G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor:
House and lot on Division-st.; rents for $100 per month; price, $8,000.
VACANT LOTS.
11 lots on Western-av., near Osgood-st., $1,000.
3 lots on Bissell-st., near Sophia, $800 each.
4 lots corner of Centre-st. and Sheffield-av., $1,000.
8 lots, Fremont-st., near Centre, $800 each.
Will sell on long time and easy payments.

FOR SALE—I HAVE THE BEST BARGAINS IN acre and boulevard property in Chicago; call and see before purchasing. S. G. WILLARD, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front; South Division; has hot and cold water on each floor, bath room, water-closet, furnace, range, new carpets, and gas fixtures—a gem of a home, and is thoroughly finished; can be had for less than cost, if taken this week; possession at once. If you will look at it you will buy. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 1½-STORY HOUSE ON Davis-st., and 24-foot lot, nearly new, 8 rooms, water, all complete, for $2,750; terms, $450 cash, $1,200 five years' time, balance $50 per month.
Also, good wide 4-room cottage, with 26 feet front by 124, bay window, on Davis-st., near Fulton, for $2,450; terms, about $300 cash, $900 one year, balance five years.
One lot, 25x125, Ogden-av., south of Twelfth-st.; price, $1,000; avenue 150 feet wide; very cheap.
West Lake-st., corner Valentine, two blocks west of Western-av., 78½ feet on Lake-st.; this is a speculation for a builder, being enough for block of stores, just out of fire limits, which would pay a large rental; incumbrance of $2,900, running five years.
A fine residence on Fulton-st., between Oakley and Western-av., 1½ stories and basement; gas-pipes and water on both floors; lot 25x140; shade trees, and first-class neighborhood; price, $4,300; easy terms.
Also, in same block, 50x140, first-class house, and all improvements, built last fall for own use; price, $7,500, half cash.
Lot on Southwestern-av., near Harrison-st.
House and lot on Walnut-st., near Oakley, 11 rooms, 1½ stories and basement; price, $4,500.
All of the above are good, well-built houses, not shanties; titles perfect. Apply, between 10 and 5 o'clock, at Room 28, Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., Market-st. entrance. M. HALL.

FOR SALE—BY BARBER & GARRISON, NORTH-east corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.:
Arnold-st., 6 houses and lots, from $2,000 to $4,500.
Butterfield-st., 16 houses and lots, from $2,500 to $4,100.
Burnside-st., 10 houses and lots, from $2,800 to $6,000.
State-st., 6 houses and lots, from $3,500 to $25,000.
State-st., vacant lots, from Twenty-ninth to Sixtieth-sts.; good bargains.
Burnside and Butterfield-sts., vacant lots, from Twenty-seventh to Forty-first-sts.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., brick house, all modern improvements, $10,000; exchange for acres.
Prairie-av., southwest corner Thirty-second-st, 100 feet, $125.
Wabash and Michigan-avs.; some valuable and cheap corners.
Also, a large variety of improved and unimproved property on all streets of the South Side.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., SOUTH FROM Madison-st., just outside fire limits, for $900. Terms easy; title perfect; probably the cheapest building lots in the market. See them. We also have some good lots on Western-av., south from Madison-st., for $1,200. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Fidelity Bank Building.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LARGE LOT ON Stanton-av., east front, very cheap, and will be finished off to suit. Will be ready April 15. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—FINE BRICK house fronting Ellis Park, handy street cars and churches; small payment down—rare chance to secure a beautiful home and save rent. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 27 GOLD-ST., renting for $45 per month; on sale a few days for $3,500; $500 to $1,000 cash, balance on 5 years' time, interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually; title perfect. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE PREMISES REAR of 369 West Van Buren-st., lot 50x78, building 50x50, 2 stories and cellar, for manufacturing purposes.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LOTS, Washington Heights, $250; $25 cash; $8 per month, interest 6 per cent. Carpenter-work wanted as payment. C. W. DEAN, 138 South Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE ARCHER ROAD, south of the Brighton House, at a bargain, on the best kind of terms. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES, WITH large grounds at $1,500, $1,800, $2,500, $3,500, $4,800, $5,500, and up to $25,000, on any terms desired. The property may be seen by calling on me at my residence in Hinsdale any afternoon. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR THE CROSSING and depot of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Pacific Railroads, at the low price of $1,500 per acre. Also 60 acres in N. W. ¼, 37, 13, at $150 per acre, and 80 acres near the Wentworth farm at $200 per acre. WM. PRICE, Room 5, No. 133 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS IN SOUTH Evanston. C. SHACKELFORD, office Travelers' Insurance Co., 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE THAT HAS NO EQUAL in build, style, or finish in Hyde Park; large lot; good location; nice grove; one block from street cars. Apply to the owner, fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st., on Evans-av., near Cottage Grove. FRANK BENNETT.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—50 FEET, 150 feet from dummy depot, on Prospect-av. Much below value if taken at once. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—5 LOTS IN Lawndale. Apply to owner at office J. S. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—COMFORTABLE house with barn and lot 60x150, east front, near hotel and lake; gas and good water, and near depot. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE WITH AMPLE grounds, at Oakland, near lake and depot; good-sized barn attached; cellar, green-house, gas and water. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWESTERN CAR SHOPS—WE still have about
SEVENTY LOTS
a few blocks from these shops, and near the city limits, which we offer for sale for a short time only, on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments, and at low prices. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—10 ACRES, CORNER OF Stony Island Boulevard and Seventy-first-st., near South Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ADJOINING Lombard West, 45 minutes' distant from Chicago, a 50 acre tract in fifteen shares for sale for $100 cash down, balance in 3 and 6 years, with 8 per cent interest. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS CLOSE to the station and Normal School, for $350 and $500, ¼ cash. A good lot is the best savings bank. Only 20 minutes from the centre of business. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots, and acre-property for subdivision, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—100 FEET OF LAKE Shore property, with house and furniture. Nearest house to Kenwood station. Possession on or before May 1. For sale by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, NORTH EVANSTON, and Glencoe, 16 houses and cottages, having from 5 to 10 rooms, at low figures. Terms, one-fifth cash, and balance in monthly or yearly payments. C. E. BROWNE, Grover's Block, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS, 2 BLOCKS FROM THE Transit House, fronting on Union, Sherman, and Wallace-sts. Terms to suit purchasers. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, 25x180 FEET ON monthly payments. Situated on West Lake-st., and adjoining streets, near depot on Galena Railroad, near city limits, Central Park, and the new car-works of C. & N. W. R. R. Co., at from $500 to $600 per lot. WM. D. PALMER & CO. No. 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 111 and 113 Eleventh-st., near Blue Island-av. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON NORTHWEST CORNER Fiftieth-st. and Michigan-av., very cheap.
100 feet, State-st., corner Thirty-sixth.
200 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth.
50 feet, Wabash-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
50 feet, State-st., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 810—3-STORY and basement house, 14 rooms, with all modern improvements; good barn and carriage-house; house will be sold with or without furniture at a great bargain. FRED. L. FAKE & Co., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAZENOVIA ACRE PROPERTY—WE are not offering any of our own land, but have this day been commissioned to sell a tract of 75 acres that has not changed hands since 1846. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A TWO-STORY house, with large lot. Call at 203 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, AT A BARGAIN, BEtween Austin and the new car shops; is subdivided, and will sell right off at over 100 per cent advance on prices. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES, CORNER OF Ontario and State-sts.; octagon front; elegant location; all conveniences; easy terms. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—70-FOOT LOT, HOUSE 10 rooms, good order; central; price low; terms to suit. L. L. GREENLEAF, Central Block, near Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights, all subdivided, close to railroad; will double in 60 days. Apply at Room 2, 171 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HANDsome timber lots, 50x210, on the ridge, at Wilcox-st. Depot, at from $450 to $600; ¼ cash. Prairie lots at the same place at from $130 to $200 each; ¼ cash.
7 acres timber land at the same place, ¼ cash; very desirable and cheap. ASA W. CLARKE, Room B, basement, 120 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE "Steele Farm," in the town of Northfield, situate 3 miles from Winnetka, and near station on Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; it consists of 140 acres, 30 acres being timber, balance under cultivation; has good house, barns, and living spring. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IMPROVED FARM, SEC. 23, Town of Worth, $100 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ADJOINING SOUTH LYNN, $1,000 an acre; a bargain; easy terms. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a farm of 120 acres of prime prairie land in Boone County, Iowa. Address GEO. F. FARRAR, 598 South Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A CUSTOMER, A good 10 or 12 room house, with from 25 to 40 feet of ground, on one of the avenues, south of Sixteenth and north of Thirty-fifth-st., with kitchen, dining-room, and parlor on same floor. Price in the neighborhood of $13,000. If a bargain will make a liberal cash payment. G. A. LELAND, 183 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE LOTS IN TOWNSHIP 36 or 37, Range 14 or 15. Will pay cash. Address Room 5, 169 South Clark-st.

WANTED—10 TO 40 ACRES IN GOOD LOCALITY in suburbs for investment; can pay all or half cash. Address Q 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST SIDE, south of Madison-st., worth from $5,000 to $6,000; will pay $300 cash; balance, $100 per month. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOST FOR CUSTOMERS; also lots on West Harrison and West Van Buren-sts., for immediate sale. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, HOUSES and lots, and good residence lots on North, West and South Sides. Property left entirely with us will receive extra attention. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM FRONT OF 255 THIRD-AV., MONday morning, a bay horse, 16 hands, 9 years old, hind foot white, off hind leg roan to gambrile, small lump under belly; on a 2-spring express wagon, red gearing, green box; also cushion, buffalo robe marked "L. Pinney," and rubber horse-blanket. Any information leading to recovery of property and conviction of thief will be liberally rewarded by calling at 173 South Water-st. L. S. PINNEY & CO.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM CORNER RUSH and Indiana-sts., Tuesday afternoon, a bay mare, with top-buggy, with side spring. A suitable reward paid on delivery to 207 and 209 Monroe-st. J. W. BENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND SEVEN FURnished rooms for sale, doing a good business. Inquire 74 East Twelfth-st., corner Wabash-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO ANY one wishing to engage in the dry goods business in one of the best towns of Michigan. Full particulars by addressing Y 75, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS cutter with large city acquaintance can have an interest in a new merchant tailoring establishment on very advantageous terms. References must be unquestionable. Address H 80, Tribune office.

A BUSINESS MAN WITH $3,000 OR $4,000 CASH can now have a chance to obtain one-half interest in the best paying retail boot and shoe business in Chicago; knowledge of the business not essential, but references must be first-class; principals only dealt with. Address for three days F 85, Tribune office.

A PARTY HAVING $300 TO LOAN ON GOOD SEcurity, can have the position of clerk at a watering place hotel. Apply at Room 1, 138 South Clark-st.

CIGAR STAND AND LUNCH COUNTER FIXtures suitable for bar for sale; cheap; call immediately corner Clark and Randolph-sts., under Sherman House.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE AND house furnishing goods fresh and salable at 10 per cent off the invoice, for cash or will exchange for house and lot worth $3,000. Address with real name V 89, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE; BEST LOCALITY on North Side, for $1,150, worth $1,500; must be sold. S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

IN ORDER THAT I MAY DEVOTE MORE TIME TO banking, I offer for sale or rent my store room, 26x60, 2 stories high, dwelling adjoining; splendid cellar under the whole, with good wareroom, barn, and other outbuildings convenient. Have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt-paying trade; have the oldest and best business corner in town, surrounded by one of the best farming communities in the State, and to a live man who means business will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

I HAVE FIRST-CLASS LEGITIMATE BUSINESS openings on hand for men with from $300 to $10,000. J. E. KIMBALL, Broker, 136 Dearborn-st.

MACHINE SHOP, ENGINE, AND TOOLS FOR sale. Good run of business. Price $14,000; easy terms. GEORGE SUMMERS, 188 Madison-st., Room 4.

OWING TO ILL-HEALTH OF ONE OF THE firm, we offer for sale the property known as "The Kansas City Pearl Hominy Mills," established six years, and now doing a fine and constantly-increasing business. The concern has 2 run, 30 in. corn burrs, 2 large size Baltimore Hominy mills, 40 horse-power engine, and fully equipped for business; the only mill of the kind west of St. Louis. Terms, part cash; balance, time to suit purchaser. Address BRANHAM & SONS, P. O Box 440, Kansas City, Mo.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD REAL ESTATE office for sale. Inquire or address Room 21, 185 Clark-st.

RESTAURANT, A 1, FOR SALE, $200 CASH, balance on easy terms if applied for within 3 days. Address H 99, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—STEAM SAW-mill for sale, with 1,000,000 feet dry lumber; capacity of mill 30,000 feet per day, situated at Lansing, Iowa, 30 miles above Praire du Chien; splendid market for lumber; will be sold with or without lumber; possession given immediately; or one partner will remain, and take a partner for one-half interest. Apply to HEMENWAY, WOOD & CO., Lansing, Iowa.

THE BAY STATE MARKET FOR SALE FOR three days; the best fruit and vegetable stand on the West Side. 341 West Lake-st., corner May.

$350 WILL BUY SALOON LICENSE AND building. Call at 1061½ State-st.

$500 CASH WILL PURCHASE A SALOON now doing a good business. Reasons for selling, must attend to other business. Inquire at Saloon, No. 236 South Halsted-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st.—Large front alcove; also other rooms finely furnished for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; good table and desirable location.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board; marble-front building. Apply at Room 7.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO ROOMS, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN—TWO large rooms, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, with board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., WEST OF UNION Park—Board and furnished room suitable for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen.

South Side.

5 PARK ROW—2 PLEASANT NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE), NEAR Twenty-ninth-st.—A nice, cheerful family hotel. Excellent table and surprisingly low prices. Large front room for gentleman and wife, $14.

575 STATE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN elegant front room suitable for 4 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply to FULL AND PLENTY DINING ROOMS.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH board. Reference required; accommodations first-class.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, on the South Side, near Twenty-second-st., by a young gentleman engaged in the lumber business. Address, with particulars, C. JAMES, care Carrier 71.

BOARD—SUITE OF ROOMS AND ONE SINGLE room, with board, on West Side, for party of four. Address W 8, Tribune office.

BOARD—A LADY WANTS BOARD ON THE South Side. Will furnish own room, and give use of some household furniture. References exchanged; 448 Wabash-av., Room 4.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS AND FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman and wife—in a house with modern improvements, east of State-st., and South of Twelfth-st., and north of Thirty-fifth. References exchanged. Address, with discription and price, GREGORY, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A TRAVELLING SALESMAN, FOR wife, in pleasant locality, at reasonable terms; also for self when in city. State terms and locality; references required and given. Address V 90, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania Insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

I WILL PAY 2 PER CENT A MONTH FOR $1,000 6 months, secured by chattel mortgage on $3,000 worth new furniture, insured to protect the loan. Principals only that can furnish the money at once address to-day, N 45, Tribune office.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE—LATE JACOBS & CO.—177 Clark-st., corner Monroe., Room No. 5. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS FROM $1,000 TO $10,000, on good real estate securities, at 9 and 10 per cent. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, 3 to 5 years, at 9 and 10 per cent. Short time paper bought. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD SECURITY, IN sums from $100 to $15,000. WM. B. HAYES, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 13.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $5,000 ON CHOICE SECURITY at 2½ per cent commissions. Other amounts at 4. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $1,200 ON REAL estate security worth three times the amount. Address D, care J. S. HAIR, Room 26, Bryan Block.

$1,400 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE for one year; interest 10 per cent. HENRY L. HILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 164 LaSalle-st., basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 507, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry; old gold, silver, fine arms, and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, 203 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

P. C. OLSEN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 51 South Franklin-st. Job work taken and promptly attended to. Please give me a trial.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE NOW OPENED FOR business in the South Division. Particular attention given to buying, selling, collecting, renting houses, store-rooms, etc. H. M. HAYDON, 131 Twenty-second-st.

TO WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS—I CAN control a first-class cash trade in cigars in Northern Minnesota; Chicago references given. Address ADVERTISER, Northern Pacific Junction, Minnesota.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD books and libraries in every language. Call or address BALDWIN'S Original Cheap Book Store, headquarters now at 190 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SCOW IN GOOD ORDER; 75 TO 100 tons burthen; part cash, balance land. H. B. STEVENS, 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL CAPITAL and wish to make money fast, call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5. Good patents wanted.

WANTED—MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE OR FIRST-class cottage to move; must be on South Side. JOHN M. WAITE, 186 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN DRAWING, FRENCH, embroidery, and fine needle-work, by a competent young lady from Europe. Instruction will be given in classes, or at the residences of the parties. For further information address N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS A PLEASant furnished room and a good piano desires to arrange with three other gentlemen to form a male quartette, to practice as often as convenient, for mutual improvement in vocal music. Address G 34, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and business medium; also, physical examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE; RENTING A specialty; do not rent to go out of the city. WM. H. PROSSER, 656 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE Agents, Room 22, 222 West Madison-st.:
Store on West Lake-st.
Store on West Randolph-st.
14-room house on West Washington-st.
Two 8-room houses on South Green-st.
One 8-room house on Green-st.
One 11-room house on Green-st.
One 8-room house on Park-av.
Two 9-room houses corner Wood and Hubbard-sts.
Six 6-room houses on Wood and Hubbard-sts.
Two tenements, 5 rooms each, West Randolph-st.
Four tenements, 4 rooms each, on Fourth-st.
One tenement, 4 rooms, West Randolph-st.
Three rooms on Hubbard-st.
Four rooms on First-st.
Parties having houses or stores to rent can secure responsible tenants by calling at our office.
Rents collected and taxes paid for non-residents.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE 2-STORY FRAME dwelling No. 297 Michigan-av.; rent, $1,500. Also, the 3-story marble front dwelling, No. 18 Eldridge-court; rent, $1,800. Apply to J. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., between Eighteenth-st. and Twentieth. Apply to WM. HANSBROUGH, 131 LaSalle-st., Boone Block.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling on Wabash-av., east front, No. 871, north of Twenty-first-st.; stores, basements, and rooms in marble-front block on Wabash-av., just north of Twenty-second-st. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1445 INDIANA-AV.—POSSESSION IMmediately; brick house of nine rooms; all modern improvements. Apply to G. L. HOODLESS, Room 13, 133 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NEARLY NEW FIRST-CLASS STORY-and-a-half cottage, and barn, at $40 per month, and furniture for sale, $400; possession 1st of May, or sooner. Apply on premises, 369 Douglas-place.

TO RENT—DWELLING IN REAR OF 303 WABASH-av. $30 per month. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 10, first floor.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF 423 WEST JACKSON-st., for quiet business or for residence. Apply there.

TO RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THE VIcinity of Wabash-av. and Twentieth-st., a house with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, for six or twelve months. Address V 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 21 ROOMS, WEST MADIson-st., near Western-av., with a good store, gas and water; first-rate for boarding-house; would rent for saloon and boarding-house. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 BRICK HOUSES, CORNER VAN BUren and Throop-sts.; two April 1—one all furnished, and two May 1. Inquire at 130 Throop-st., before 11 a. m.

TO RENT—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.: House No. 13 Bryan-place, 12 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements, $1,000 per annum, or will sell 3¼ years' lease at a liberal discount for good real estate paper.
House No. 15 Artesian-av., 9 rooms, closets, and water; partly furnished, $45; without, $40.
Store and rooms over same, No. 85 Third-av., $100 per month for all.
Cottage, 4 rooms, 18 Waller-st., $25.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE NO. 144 NORTH ADA-st.; $25 per month. Inquire of HUGO WANGEMAN, Superintendent Chicago Engraving Company, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—606 WABASH-AV.; HOUSE HAS 16 rooms, barn, &c. Rent, $1,800. Apply to HENRY J. GOODRICH, No. 303 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE 295 WEST TAYlor-st., corner Aberdeen, 8 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, and gas fixtures, good barn. Apply to W. T. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST.; also 5, 3, 10, and 21, with store, only $100 per month. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale, 406 South Morgan-st. A good chance for parties wishing to keep house. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK WITH LOTS IN THE REAR on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 200 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and railroad business, and specially adopted for elevator or warehouse purposes. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 63 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—LARGE FINE FURNISHED FRONT room; also, sleeping rooms. Moderate rent. 147 and 149 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—348 WEST LAKE-ST. FURNISHED room to rent without board. Board may be obtained near by.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, at 188 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—GENT'S SLEEPING-ROOM, AND FURniture for sale; rent, $5 per month; completely furnished, price $65. Inquire of JANITOR, No. 9 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms at 15 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE FINE BRICK STORE NO. 88 Fifth-av., near Lake-st., 20x80 feet. A good business location.
The first-rate brick store, 20x67, with basement 20x30, No. 174 Twenty-second-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. An excellent location for crockery, hardware, or other respectable business.
The lofts or 5 upper stories of the large store to be occupied by Gossage & Co., State-st., adjoining First National Bank, corner of Washington.
The very pleasant residence, with 10 rooms and all modern improvements, No. 48 North May-st., and furniture for sale if desired.
The large and pleasantly situated residence 1029 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third, and a number of other stores and dwellings in different parts of the city and suburbs. By W. P. JONES, SR., Room 16 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW STAATS ZEITUNG building, northeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av., an elegantly-fitted office, 25x40 feet, with vault, suitable for a bank, brokerage, or insurance business, at a low rent. Also, an office in the rear of the same, fronting on Fifth-av., suitable for a first-class real estate office. Also, rooms for attorneys or for any office business. Also, ample room for a light manufacturing business, or a weekly journal. Plans can be examined, or any particulars had, by applying to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Agents, 129 and 131 Madison-st.

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE FOR MANUFACTURING or storage, 40x80, 3-story and basement, Calhoun-place, rear of 184 and 186 East Washington-st. Apply 13, 15, and 17 Market-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY WOODEN WAREhouse Nos. 144 and 146 Fulton-st., suitable for any manufacturing purpose; has a large yard and sheds, running back to the new St. Paul depot; access on both streets. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTHwest corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; five stories and basement; 40x100, with vaults and modern conveniences. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 168 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD TENANT IS WANTED FOR A store to be erected this spring, 25x100, four stories, stone front, on Wabash-av., directly opposite the Matteson House. It will be rented together or in floors. Address C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, corner Clark and Washington-sts; cheapest in the city. Apply Room 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE ON EAST MADISON-st.; a good show window. 244 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 78 and 80 State-st., between Randolph and Washington. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 87 THIRD-av., suitable for any business or light manufacturing; also rooms up-stairs for families. Southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., H. LOWY.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 1ST OF MAY OR EARlier, a cottage or house of 7 or 8 rooms, on West Side, north of Harrison and south of Fulton-sts., within two miles of State-st. Family small, and best of references given as to respectability and promptness. Parties answering will please state full particulars as to price, location, &c. K 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE FOR A GENtleman and wife; must be in a good location and within 15 minutes of old Custom-House; rent from $30 to $50 per month; a good and permanent tenant can be secured. Address G 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A SMALL, neat cottage east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-st.; family of three; party is a careful and responsible tenant, and can afford to pay from $40 to $50 per month, which will be paid two or three months in advance, if desired; prefer dealing with owners direct. Address, stating locality, price, etc., N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, on West Side, in a good neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars, and within two miles of State-st. and Madison. First-class references furnished, and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, BY A young married couple, a furnished cottage, not to exceed 6 rooms, or a suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping; best of reference given. Address, giving full particulars, H 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE CAN RENT ANY NUMber of houses between now and May 1. E. E. CADWELL & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agents, 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, without board, on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., or on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., for two young gentlemen of refined tastes. Address W 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms, with water-closet and bath room, west of Sangamon and east of Lincoln-st., in a first-class neighborhood; would lease for 3 or 5 years. Address K, 39 Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, north of Twenty-fourth, east of State, house or part of about 7 rooms. Address immediately, W 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE PERson, a house of six or eight rooms, south of Thirty-third-st., and east of the Boulevard. Address E K, 22 Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ABOUT MAY 1, ONE OR two floors in a well-located building, suitable for lodging-rooms and for housekeeping, by a small family, to take charge of the rooms; best of references given. Address, stating location, price, &c., V 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE DRY CELLAR for storage, and office-room on first or second floor. Address F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR two or three rooms, located on the West Side, for man and wife, to be occupied on the 1st of May. Address at once V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE APPLICANTS for tenements on the West Side. Parties having houses to rent will do well to give us a call. Loans negotiated on reasonable terms. PARKER & STOWE, Room 19, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 or 12 rooms; would board owner for rent, or take furniture in exchange for rent. Address G 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on South Side, east of State-st.; not to exceed $100 per month. Address, with particulars, RAYMOND, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A HAT, CAP, and gent's furnishing goods business, who speaks German and English, and can bring good reference. Apply immediately 154 Blue Island-av., corner Taylor-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper in a wholesale house; must come well recommended. Address N 63, Tribune office, giving references, stating experience had, salary wanted, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY SALESman, with best of references, at D'UTASSY & CO., 84 West Randolph-st.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD BENCH AND MACHINE hands for sash, doors, and blinds; good wages and steady work. RODWAY, SMITH & CO. Manufacturers, 68 to 70 Third-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN BOILER-MAKERS, used to custom-work; good wages will be paid to first-class hands. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—CONFECTIONER THAT UNDERstands making fine counter and pan work for retail trade, and also the more common goods for wholesale. Must be strictly temperate and have good references. The right man can have steady and permanent work. Apply from 9 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 9 p. m. Monday at Room 5, Kuhn's Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE TINSMITH business. Apply in Hardware Store, corner State-st. and Forty-seventh.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-PAINTERS AT J. S. TOWER & BROS., 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED MALE cook at Fireproof Dining-Rooms, 145 Monroe-st.; none other need apply.

WANTED—A CARPENTER TO DO A SMALL job of fencing. Apply at No. 8 North Elizabeth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COACHMAN; MUST be a temperate man and come well recommended. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m. at 48 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WAITER, AT LAURIE'S EUROpean Hotel and Restaurant, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTter. Address for five days. Q 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER'S National Telegraph College, 169 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED—A GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CITY or State, for our Embroidering and Fluting Machine. Address the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, SALESmen, solicitors, porters, waiters, and laborers; also men with small capital. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 17 TO 21 YEARS old to work at anything that I may desire him to do, from washing windows to carrying a tray, with good address, cleanly in appearance, not addicted to the use of tobacco or ardent spirits. Address W 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF SEVERAL YOUNG men leaving the city, who want to make their travelling expenses. Address, for 4 days, BUSINESS, care of Carrier No. 26.

WANTED—MEN WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE Army or Navy, and all others intending to locate Government land, to call this week at office Army and Navy Colony, 157 Fifth-av., up stairs. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary.

WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY, NO MATTER what nationality or former business, for an easy business paying $3 to $10 a day. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars to take charge of a lucrative business in this city, while a branch of same is being located in New York; also active young men as agents for the sale of the goods. 34 South Clinton-st., Room 7.

WANTED—100 SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN railroad men to leave to-day; company work all summer; wages, $2 per day; entirely free fare. Apply early to HENRY HJORTH & CO., 210 South Water-st., or 20 North Canal-st.

WE HAVE LIGHT, PLEASANT EMPLOYMENT for ten active men; $15 to $30 per week easily cleared. JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS, wages $1 per day and board for the whole year round; fare advanced to men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Norwegian girl, to do general housework. Apply at 485 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in private family. Call at 396 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 424 Fulton-st.; no other need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, and second girl; two who have lived together preferred. Inquire at 720 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT UNDERstands cooking and can do general housework. Call at 18 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana-av. and Prairie.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, FROM 14 TO 17 years of age, to take care of a child 3 years old. Inquire at 832 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Also a young girl as nurse girl. Apply at 590 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; one that has lived in a private boarding-house preferred; references required. 41 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two persons; American or German preferred. 156 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; one willing to assist in taking care of a child. 769 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS GENeral housework as kitchen girl in boarding-house. 222 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; BEST WAGES PAID; also a nurse girl. 60 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMilies in city and country for all kinds of work. Mrs. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework at 542 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL IN A PRIVATE boarding-house. 361 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED BONNETMAKERS; 2 apprentices. D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 and 272 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IN OUR DRESSMAKING DEPARTment, an experienced cutter and work-room superintendent. Apply at 257 West Madison-st. CHARLES GOSSAGE & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER TO WHOM HIGH wages will be paid. Apply to DALY, LOEB & CO., 144 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN, OR WOMAN EITHER, CAN THIS day buy a horse of any description, with a very thin pocket-book, as we received two car-loads yesterday that owners are determined to close out this day, if it busts 'em. Also 2 pair of good mules that must be sold. 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILIA.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, A GOOD variety now arriving, at 253, 255, and 257 West Randolph-st., rooms formerly occupied by "Strong Furniture Company." G. L. BRADLEY.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR, & CHENEY, 335 STATE-ST., can fit you out with any style of an open or top buggy at a lower figure than any house in the West. Factory corner Sedgwick and Division-sts., North Side.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGgies. A good assortment at our new ware-rooms, Nos. 27 and 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON, NEARly new, cheap; price $130. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage-Grove-av.

OMNIBUSES FOR SALE—THE WEST MADISON-st. line of omnibuses for sale, one or the whole, cheap for cash. They are in good order, light, and suitable for the use of country hotels. Also 40 good work horses. Address or apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, Room 1, 177 Madison-st.

WANTED—AN OPEN BUGGY, IN EXCHANGE for a Singer sewing machine, or will buy cheap for cash. Call at Singer office, 213 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS wanted to canvass the city of Chicago and vicinity, for the Hewitt Fluteing and Polishing Iron (patented Feb. 18, 1873), acknowledged by all to be the cheapest, most durable, finest finished, and the most perfect fluting and polishing iron in the market. Agents wanted also throughout the whole United States. Separate territory given to each agent. This is certainly the greatest opportunity ever offered to agents. This iron is sold exclusively by agents. A few good general agents wanted to take hold of States and attend to local agents. Circulars and terms sent by mail. Call or address HEWITT MANUFACTURING CO., 15 Otis Block, 132 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, nonpartisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his cotemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 650 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FIVE FOR THE CITY, AND one for every town throughout the entire West. [illegible] RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE TO TAKE [illegible] town and country agencies for universal Thread Cutter, being popular and large profits made. Address Chicago Novelty Co., 179 East Madison, Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST BUTton-hole cutter ever offered. Agents clear from $4 to $8 per day. 69 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—EITHER SEX, IN CITY OR country; $5 to $10 a day easily made. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., Room 5, 25 West Lake-st.

LOST.

LOST—FROM WAGON BETWEEN AUSTIN AND Chicago, or on West Washington or Green-sts., a Brussels carpet, 11 or 12 feet square; 1 figure, octagonal shape, red, with drab diamond in centre. Finder will be rewarded. Apply at 150 South Green-st.

LOST—APRIL 1, THE PLANS OF A 2-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 360 Ohio-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at Hooper's Drug Store, 178 North Clark-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY—A SMALL BLACK AND tan terrier about 8 months old. A liberal reward will be paid upon the return of same to No. 1544 Prairie-av.

LOST—GOLD BRACELET—SUNDAY MORNING last, between 23 Twenty-fourth-st. and First Presbyterian Church, from there to the northeast corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st. Finder will be rewarded on returning to FIELDS at latter place.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-FLUE BOILERS, 20 FT BY 42 in., with steam drum, &c.; also lathes, belts, &c. Will trade for lumber. J. B. CORLIES, 134 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING A SELF-ACTing lathe to dispose of—do not care how small and price—please address F D V, 422 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A GOOD steam pump of 3 inches outlet or over. Address 550 Archer-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper; best of references given. Address J J K, No. 71 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS AN assistant bookkeeper or salesman. Best of references given. Apply at 308 Fulton-st., corner Peoria.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had experience in mercantile and banking business as bookkeeper, etc., for several years. Speaks German and English, and can give No. 1 city reference. Address G 6, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS DRY GOODS CLERKS by two Scotchmen, with good experience; would not object to go South or West. Address SCOTSMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS entry clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or salesman. Best of city references furnished. P 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GROCERY clerk. No objection to do work in any wholesale house. Address G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as bill clerk, shipping clerk, bookkeeper, or in some office where writing will be required. Good city references. Address V 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has studied medicine 2 years, in a retail drugstore; has had no experience in the business; willing to work for small pay. Address H 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INCOMPETENT fellow, as bookkeeper, in some house where he can get a large salary and will have nothing to do; is a poor penman, and has no references, except present employer and some others. Address T. H., care Carrier No. 13, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHIPPING CLERK in wholesale dry goods, woolen, or clothing house; experience in Boston; moderate salary. Address V 7, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter, in a first-class establishment, city preferred; good references. Address, stating salary, N H S, 313 North Clark-st., care of Lundberg & Larson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED custom-cutter. Address, stating salary, V 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER, EXperienced in railway work, desires a re-engagement. Address C E, P. O. Box 1165, Rockford, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of horses; can give references if required. Address G 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, A RESPECtable young man, as coachman in a private family. Used to the business and acquainted in the city. Call for three days. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man of experience, as porter or salesman in a wholesale grocery or produce commission store; best of references can be given. Address C. WERNICKE, 256 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO do chores morning and evening as compensation for his board; understands the care of horses and can milk. Address H M, 209 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER AND STEADY man as private watchman; is well posted in his business, and can come well recommended. Address G 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN who is able and willing to work in a store, wholesale preferred. Understands the care of horses. H 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, STRONG, WELL educated man, with good recommendations, several years in this country, would like very much to have something to do. Please address H L, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls in one family as cook and second girl. Please call at 464 Fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK OR general housework in a small family; South Side preferred. Apply at 564 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID—BY one who thoroughly understands her business. Hotel or large boarding-house. Address Y 74, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as nurse or housekeeper. References given. Address L, 54 Twenty-eighth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY. Have had experience in dry goods, millinery, groceries, and confectionery. Country town preferred. Address 47 A, care of carrier 65, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $20,000, OR energetic business agent or consignee on salary, who can loan $5,000 to $10,000 on first mortgage, real estate security, worth five times the loan; capital required to increase capacity of establishment and making developments. Address, giving residence and available capital, STAR MINING CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in a copper-distillery; capital required, $4,000 to $5,000. Address A 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, IN BUSINESS that will pay him $15,000 the first year; will pay to investigate. D. STONER & CO., 126 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in sewing machine establishment and repair shop. Apply at 414 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, GUARANTEED profits over $3,000 in 80 days. 174 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in one of the best and most reliable commission houses in Chicago with from $3,000 to $5,000 to take place of partner retiring the 1st of May. Those only who mean business need address L 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,500. BUSIness legitimate, honorable, and easy to manage; will show a profit from $800 to $1,200 a month. Address No. 84 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT, PROFITABLE manufacturing business with from $600 to $800. Inquire of C. F. KOERNER, at the International, 131 and 133 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMmission house of this city, doing a large and prosperous trade; an active business man with a capital of $5,000. Answer, with references, to G 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in a well established produce commission business, with from $2,000 to $5,000 capital, trade having been established the past six years. This is no idle advertisement. Party meaning business please address, stating where an interview may be had, K 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $500 TO $1,000 in a permanent good-paying business; references required. Address for three days, to O 50, in care of Carrier 50.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED drug store and practice. Address H 88, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A SUBSTANTIAL TWO-STORY brick building, built and formerly occupied by a banking company, in a town of 6,000 inhabitants, 4 hours' ride from Chicago. Will exchange for a good cottage in some suburban town within 3 miles from Court-House. Address OWNER, Room 1 southeast corner of Lake and Canal-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL STOCK OF GROCERies and fixtures, nearly new. Will be sold cheap for cash, or exchange for a lot or a good cottage. Address B 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—SIX HOUSES, $4,500, $5,000, $7,500, $8,000, $14,000, $15,000.
Nine farms; prices, $2,500 to $25,000.
5,640 acres of choice Iowa lands.
11 acres, covered with fruit, and a good residence in Los Angeles, Cal.; $12,000.
One $7,000 residence in Geneva, very nice, to exchange for a farm.
Kansas land, improved and unimproved.
Three good flouring mills, all in order.
M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 40 ACRES, GOOD house and improvements, perfect title, worth $4,500; situated 5 miles south of Grand Haven, on Lake Shore, with fine view; good fruit location, 2,000 young trees. Will give good trade for Chicago property of about same value. Address the owner, box 27, Grand Haven, Mich.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO first-class fruit farms, $14,000 and $17,000, that bring a fine revenue. Incumbrance will be assumed upon improved property, if required. Address Box 13, South Pass, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for acre property near city; also, city property to exchange for a good Illinois farm. PHILPOT & HONORE, 187 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices. S. E. WELLS, 186 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MERCANTILE OR MANUFACTURing business, good hotel or vessel property, for a good farm; farming lands and secured notes. G 29, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 228 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE, 213 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Singer machines sold on easy payments and rented. Office open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 389 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 155 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COUNTER, DESKS, WINDOW-shades, and carpets. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 23 South Canal-st., near the tunnel.

FOR SALE—SPORTSMEN—TWO FINE BREECH-loading guns; centre fire, bore 10. SYSTEM GREENER, 495 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—$7.50—A SECOND-CLASS TICKET TO New York. Apply at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND COUNTERS AT 180 West Madison-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—ONE SHELF AND COUNTER, cheap, at 527 Milwaukee-av.

FOUND.

FOUND—A MUFF, ON WESTERN-AV., SOUTH of Madison-st., on Saturday last. Apply at office TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TAKEN UP—A RED AND WHITE COW, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.

TAKEN UP—ON SUNDAY, MARCH 30, ON ELLIS-av., one bay horse, which owner can have by proving property and paying charges. E. B. SMITH, with D. B. Fisk & Co., Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEkeeping, suitable for small family; house rent reasonable; good neighborhood. No brokers need apply. Call at 395 Fulton-st., between 11 a. m. and 9 p. m.

THE BUMMERS' CARNIVAL.

All About the Farcical Town Elections.

The Minority Principle Exercised With a Vengeance.

Five Thousand Bold Bummer Boys Do the Voting for Chicago's 45,000.

List of the Elect Announced by the "Modulators."

A Grand Field-Day for the Great Army of Repeaters.

THE WEST TOWN.

By 9 o'clock a crowd of about 150 people, chiefly Irish, rough but respectable, and reasonably orderly, met in the new building on the west side of Halsted, a few doors south of Randolph street, for the purpose of holding the annual town-meeting. Those who were present seemed to be rather equally divided in their preferences, one set being for Pilgrim and Miller, and the other for Charles Scanlan and Louis Amberg. The first question which arose was the selection of a Moderator. Each side had its candidate, and, after much clamoring and yelling, an attempt was made to take a vote. It seemed as if the Scanlan crowd howled the loudest, but Mr. Pilgrim professed himself satisfied that Fitzgerald was elected. This caused great dissatisfaction and some harsh language. Finally it was declared to be no vote, and Alderman Shiel was chosen, he seeming to satisfy both sides. The crowd, however, been cleared out of the room and being reinforced by fresh additions, began falling into line and

PREPARING TO VOTE,

while Messrs. Pilgrim, Miller, and two or three others remained inside, and got ready to open the polls. A squad of a dozen policemen stood around and inspected tickets. About thirty people danced up and down and peddled ballots, seizing hold of people in the line, and trying to open their eyes to the necessity of voting for Smith or Jones for Constable. Occasionally the police, in their zeal to preserve order, would break up the line, shove the voters out in the street, and proceed to organize a new one. Under these circumstances, and owing to the fact that the Town Clerk had to write down every name, the voting progressed very slowly. Occasionally there was a mild little muss, but nobody was harmed. The voting went on steadily till 4 o'clock; there being a constant succession of Ryans, Burkes, Murphys, Hoolihans, Keegans, etc. Very rarely an American name was heard. Several Irishmen were running for office, and each faction made desperate efforts. There was much illegal voting, people coming over from the South Side to vote, but with the crowd and confusion, it was impossible to help it.

TOWN MEETING.

At 4 o'clock the polls were closed, and a few minutes of delay occurred, caused by the absence of the Town Clerk and the President of the West Side Park Commissioners. When they appeared the candidates and a few other people who were inside the room were called up to the front door, which was opened, but guarded by police, so that none of the voters outside could get in. The Mr. Pilgrim stood a chair in the doorway and called the town meetg to order.

Mr. Stanford, the President of the Park Board, moved that the meeting vote $78,690, in order to pay the interest on the Park indebtedness.

This was agreed to, there being seven or eight ayes and one no heard inside the room, and the rabble outside not having the remotest idea what it all meant.

When the matter was settled, Major Mars, who was greatly disturbed in spirit because Larry O'Brien had counterfeited his tickets, and thereby euchered him out of many votes, asked what park indebtedness was, and was informed that he had helped to make it. The presiding officer and others told him it was all settled, and he made a solemn protest which was duly recorded.

The Town Clerk moved that there be voted the sum of $25,000 to defray the town expenses for the year.

This was agreed to by the people inside, numbering twenty. The people outside, numbering 200, seeing Mr. Pilgrim standing in a chair, and not knowing what he was saying, conceived they were wronged in some way, and howled.

This motion was agreed to, and then Maj. Mars was moved to say that there was a snap game there, but they had not got through with their snap game yet. There were courts in Chicago, and laws in the State, and they had them to answer to yet.

The Town Clerk moved that not exceeding $400 a year be voted to defray the rent of an office for Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, etc. The Clerk had a safe containing valuable papers, and there must be some place for the safe.

This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned, Maj. Mars remarking that it was a disgrace to American civilization, which was to a certain extent the case.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The door was again shut, and the outside crowd began to scatter, perceiving that there was no more fun to be had there. The insiders, consisting of Pilgrim, Miller, Larry O'Brien, Major Mars, Fitzgerald, etc., began discussing the question of where and how the vote should be counted. The first point was quickly settled, and it was determined to stay where they were. The next was a harder matter to decide. Nobody trusted anybody. Pilgrim was a candidate, and the other candidates did not like to have matters in his hands. Many compromises were suggested and rejected, and Mr. Pilgrim proposed that he should shut himself up and work out the result single-handed, during the night; but that would not answer, and finally it was agreed that Pilgrim should count in the presence of various respectable citizens. During this discussion, Mars called Fitzgerald a bad man, and Fitzgerald replied in a stump speech, stating such epithets were a disgrace to American manhood. At last they shook hands and made friends again.

Then they adjourned to Justice Vant Woud's office to take supper, and it was so warm and comfortable that they concluded to remain there.

THE RESULT.

The total number of names recorded as voting was 2,066. On the tally of the ballots there were shown to be 1,972.

Several double votes were thrown out, and one man had marked on his ballot that he gave four votes to his candidate for Assessor, not voting for Clerk, Collector, or Supervisor.

The vote for Supervisor was as follows: Thomas Wall, 357; James Lynch, 307; H. Pilgrim, 272; George M. Miller, 267; C. H. Scanlan, 220; —— Condon, 49; Thomas Spence, 189; J. C. Haines, 1; Boxy Brooks, 1.

Owing to the number of ballots the vote for other officers was not counted in time for this paper, but Louis Amberg is doubtless elected Assessor, having about 1,500 votes, and Larry O'Brien probably Collector.

THE NORTH TOWN.

Great was the commotion at the North Side Turner Hall yesterday. Nasty was the crowd assembled there. Utterly disgusting was the behavior thereof. A stranger to our "institutions," looking upon such a mob for the first time, would naturally inquire, "Whence comes this ruffian gang? Have your penitentiaries and jails no doors to them, that you permit people with such countenances and manners to roam at large?" How astonished he would be to learn that the gathering was not a levee of housebreakers and persons of that character, but an election, wherein the free and independent voters of the town of North Chicago were participating, aided by free and independent voters from surrounding towns. When such old political stagers as Pete Mahr and J. J. Healey, who have been in the election business since they were first able to walk to the polls, affirmed, with an expression of disgust in their countenances, "It beats anything I ever saw!"—meaning the election and the electors, according as the conversation ran—the gathering at the Turner Hall may be set down as an uncommonly tough one.

As early as 7 o'clock in the morning, there were over 200 freemen standing shivering on the sidewalk, waiting to deposit their ballots. The town officers whose terms were about to expire were in no hurry getting around, and the aforesaid freemen continued to shiver until half-past 9 o'clock or thereabouts, when Mr. Healey, Town Clerk, accompanied by a few other departing officeholders, hove in sight. He was greeted with a loud noise that sounded like a cross between a chatter and a cheer.

A man with a blue nose suggested that perhaps it would be well to go in out of the cold.

Peter Mahr, after remarking in English that it would be a good idea, addressed some German sentences to an invisible person.

The result was the opening of the hall.

Freemen to the number of about 500 thronged in without regard to ceremony or toes.

The noise in the hall at this time was much more intense than that made by the Light Guard Band on Sunday.

Order was restored by the potent voice of the Town Clerk.

THE "MODURATOR."

A citizen called for the nomination of a "Modulator."

Another citizen said he guessed the last speaker meant "Moderator." He suggested Charley Dennehy, from the vicinity of the Hatch House, for the place.

The sudden change from obscurity to a fame co-extensive with the limits of the Town of North Chicago, so worked upon the feelings of Charley Dennehy that he was unable to say but a few words of thanks. He was not sworn.

A cheeky man, whose name was unattainable, elected himself Secretary.

Mr. Healey and Mr. Mahr left the hall, looking pale and careworn.

The meeting suddenly adjourned.

THE VOTING.

The "Modulator" engaged an unoccupied store on the first floor, built a hole in a wooden window, and went into business, accompanied by the Secretary. The ballot-takers were surrounded by candidates and others for over two hours. The scene about this time was unusually lively. Suffrages flocked in at the window as thickly as flies in June. Everybody voted with more or less frequency. A strange interest seemed to be manifested in the affairs of the North Side by men who were never seen there before or since the fire. After voting, about two dozen of them would jump into a wagon and disappear over Chicago avenue bridge. These men all voted the same ticket. It was not Pete Mahr's ticket. Pete said the proceedings were shameful. He tried to challenge a boy of 16, but failed, the lad voting triumphantly.

Suddenly a bright idea found its way into the head of the "Modulator." "Where do you live, sir?" asked he of a voter.

"On Blue Island avenue!" replied the man.

An exclamation of horror came from that portion of the multitude which voted differently from the Blue Island avenue man.

The man's vote, strange to relate, was refused.

Such scenes as this could have been witnessed at the election all through the day, but late in the afternoon the presence of a squad of police had a beneficial effect on the mob.

THE RESULT.

The wonderful farce came to an end at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The number of ballots found in the box was over 2,000, but as there were only 1,547 names on the "Modulator's" tally sheet, the latter number of votes only was counted, and the other 453 odd tickets were thrown out by Mr. Healey. Of course this action of Mr. H. caused intense indignation, and will undoubtedly lead to numerous law-suits and much trouble. As at the West Side polls, several freemen attempted to practice the cumulative system, by casting seven votes for their favorite candidate for Constable. The following was announced as the result of the election:

Assessor—Albert Patch received 800 votes, and John T. Applebey 747.
Collector—John Murphey received 749 votes, and Jacob Leugher 536.
Supervisor—Robert Kenney received 671 votes, and Peter Mahar 496.
Town Clerk—J. J. Healey received 709 votes, Henry Callaghan 481, and J. Wagner 262.
Constables—John Thorn received 790 votes; M. McMahon, 826; N. Davis, 619; J. Bartles, 671; George B. Baynes, 619; C. Lundgren, 811; A. M. Plucke, 579.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

The voting place in the South Town was at Burlington Hall, corner of Eighteenth and State streets. It was expected that not more than five or six hundred persons would feel sufficiently interested in the result to go to the poll, but, like many other expectations, this was not realized. Over 2,000 freemen attended the "meeting" during the day, and deposited ballots. The voters began to assemble at 8 o'clock on the sidewalks in front of the hall, and when called to order by the Town Clerk, a few moments before 9 o'clock, about 200 were present. The Clerk requested that a Moderator be chosen, and Justice Boyden was nominated and unanimously elected. The meeting then adjourned, and at 9 o'clock

THE POLLS WERE OPENED

and the voting commenced. The tickets were passed in rapidly, and as soon as the name of the voter was ascertained the clerk recorded it. In the first hour over 300 names had been written. Voters, legal and illegal, were brought to the polls in express wagons and United States mail wagons, and, judging from the appearance of the men in the line and in the neighborhood, Bridgeport must have been deserted during the entire day. Although the saloons in the vicinity were open and liberally patronized, and many persons took one drink too much, there was very little disorder. A man was knocked down occasionally for proclaiming the excellency of his favorite candidate for Constable, but the presence of a dozen policemen overawed the roughs, and prevented any serious disturbance. A fight occurred in a tippling-house, and the aggressor received a blow on the nose which effectually quieted him. Several boys and unnaturalized foreigners endeavored to vote, but they were promptly challenged and went away disappointed. Without doubt a few illegal votes were cast, because, in the absence of registry books, it was impossible to ascertain who were and who were not voters. Well-posted persons remained at the window all day, and required every suspicious-looking person to take the prescribed oath before their tickets were placed in the box.

VOTING TAXES.

At half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Moderator announced to the crowd, from the door-step, that the Board of Auditors of the South Town had decided to recommend that $25,000 be raised by taxation to defray the expenses of the Assessor, Collector, and other town officers, during the ensuing year. If the amount was satisfactory to the "meeting," a motion to raise it would be in order.

Julius Rodbertus made the necessary motion, and every one shouted "aye" when the question was put. About two-thirds of those who answered were certainly not tax-payers. Had $5,000,000 been asked for by the Auditors, the generous crowd would unquestionably have ordered it to be assessed upon those who have property.

THE RESULT.

The polls closed at 6 o'clock, 2,242 votes having been polled.

There were about a dozen tickets voted, nearly all having two, three, or four names, generally of Constables, different from those on the three "regular" tickets. In consequence, much time was required to sort them out, and the Moderator and his assistants did not commence canvassing the vote until after 9 o'clock in the evening. At 12 o'clock about one-half of the work was done, and it was evident that the heads of the Liberal ticket were elected. The majority is doubtful, but from the proportion at the hour named it will probably exceed 500. Subjoined are the names of the successful candidates, with those of the probably successful Constables:

Supervisor—P. O'Brien.
Collector—P. M. Cleary.
Assessor—Edward Phillips.
Town Clerk—John Schaffer.
Constables—Charles O. McLain, George A. Hartman, John Tunnison, Henry Best, Philip Koehler, John M. Moore, S. J. Connelly, William E. Dempsey, Maurice Oram.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

A meeting of the citizens was held, yesterday, to hear the reports of the town officers for the past year. The Road Commissioners collected during the past year $672.98. An appropriation of $100 was made to repair the section-line road from Pelryo's to Phillips'; also, $100 for the Rogers Road, and $200 for general road proposed; $1,200 was appropriated for township expenses during the coming year. The following town-ticket was elected:

Supervisor—A. J. Grover.
Town Clerk—Charles E. Bannister.
Assessor—S. V. Kline.
Collector—Henry Oakes.
Justices of the Peace—Homles Hoge, Obadiah Huse, James Curry, E. W. Boomer, and Parker Davis.
School Trustee—W. N. Brainard.
Constables—Isaac K. Hall, James A. Mahon, William Carney, E. W. Leonard.
Commissioners of Highways—J. N. Didier, William H. Lunt (to fill vacancy one year), P. L. Touhy (to fill vacancy two years).

LAKE VIEW.

The election at Lake View passed off quietly, a large vote being polled. The result was as follows:

For Supervisor—S. B. Chase received 215 votes, and M. W. Robinson 117.
For Town Clerk—James J. Wilson received 218 votes; G. L. Booth, 87; A. Woodward, 27.
For Assessor—Nick Krans received 206 votes; Adam Nicklar, 123; David Williams, 1.
For Collector—C. W. Searing received 331 votes.
For Commissioners of Highways—J. W. Hooper received 56 votes, and Jacob Schuswehl 271.
For Constables—Louis L. Forrest received 326 votes, and Job Phillips 332.
For Justices of the Peace—William Fisher received 147 votes; J. N. Hills, 163; William S. Ten Broeck, 317.
For Overseers of Highways—District No. 1, Michael Walsh received 173 votes, and John Huffmeyer 113. District No. 2, E. Chant received 327 votes. District No. 3, Martin Snyder received 63 votes and Jacob Schneider 264.
For School Trustee—W. P. Jones, Jr. received 339 votes.

HYDE PARK.

The following is the result of the election for town officers in Hyde Park yesterday:

Supervisor—Eugene C. Long received 281 votes.
Town Clerk—Charles E. Pope received 177 votes, and George H. Waite, 106.
Town Assessor—Joseph H. Gray received 283 votes.
Town Collector—James H. Ely received 275 votes.
Justices of the Peace—Daniel H. Horne received 254 votes; George L. Ford, 282; Charles E. Reese, 279; Martin Hoogbruin, 281; Guy C. Sampson, 21.
Constables—Patrick F. Ryan received 274 votes; John P. Rets, 280; John Fogerty, 277; Cornelius Kuyper, 282; Hugo Good, 1.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 1.—A Carlist band, under Chieftian Curumla, attacked Vinaroz, in the province of Castell de la Plana, on yesterday, but were routed after a short contest.

The populace of Barcelona, enraged at the burning of Berga and similar acts of the Carlists, have attacked several Catholic churches, doing considerable damage.

Reinforcements for the troops in Cuba sailed from Cadiz yesterday.

BAYONNE, April 1.—The Carlists in Spain are receiving supplies of arms and ammunition in various ways, but mostly by sea.

A body of 400 Carlists, recruited in Navarre last week, were equipped almost as soon as their organization was effected.

Senor Elio, who was director of the Carlists' Committee here, eluded the local authorities, who had orders for his arrest, and crossed into Spain on Saturday last.

A battalion of French troops leaves this city to-morrow for the frontier. It is reported that all the Custom-Houses on the frontier, except that of Trun, have been occupied by the Carlists, who are fortifying them.

MADRID, April 1.—The Cure of Santa Craz was surprised yesterday, and narrowly escaped capture. Several of his men were taken prisoners.

The agitation in Barcelona is subsiding. No further outrages have been committed by the populace.

PARIS, April 1.—The Spanish Vice-Consul, charged with embezzlement of the public funds, has been arrested and sent in custody to Spain.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Gen. Ducrot recently stated to a correspondent in Paris that the Republic was a failure; that the only safety of France was a restoration or a monarchy or the Empire, and that she must fight again. Thiers, in his opinion, would attempt to prolong his term till his death.

PARIS, April 1.—The Spanish Vice-Consul in this city has absconded, leaving a deficit in his accounts of 70,000 francs.

JAPAN.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Twenty-three coolies were drowned in the harbor of Yokohoma, by the capsizing of a small boat belonging to the Pacific Mail Company, on Feb. 12.

The Japanese Government is making preparations for a general extension of the postal ser vice.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 1.—Yesterday, in the Senate, Senator McPherson, President of the Inter-Oceanic Railway Company, gave notice of a series of resolutions condemnatory of the Government's action in regard to Canada Pacific Railway matters. The resolutions are to be introduced on Friday in the Senate, and, as they strongly condemn the Government, their adoption secures a change of Government. Similar resolutions have been placed on the "notice paper" in the Commons, and a fair and square trial of strength will be made in a day or two in that house, which decides the fate of the Government.

HALIFAX, April 1.—The Nova Scotia estimates were presented to the Legislature yesterday. The revenue is estimated at $792,900 and the expenditures $688,000.

TORONTO, April 1.—The Hon. Speaker Currie, of the Ontario Legislature, immediately after the House was prorogued, on Saturday, placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier. It is understood to be on account of ill health.

The *Globe* advocates a railway from Sault St. Marie to Fort William, through the mining regions north of Lake Superior.

A man was instantly crushed to death by a falling hogshead of tobacco, at the town of Paris, yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The reports of the Signal Service have failed to come to hand this morning from the far Northwest, Canada, the East, and the Southern Atlantic region. Thermometer at Duluth, 26 degrees above; Omaha, 35 degrees; Chicago, 34 degrees; Pittsburgh, 37 degrees; Nashville, 56 degrees; New Orleans, 65 degrees. Raining at St. Paul, Davenport, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Nashville. There was a heavy snow-storm in Maine last evening.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Probabilities—The storm centre in Indiana will move during the rest of Tuesday night northeastward, over the Lower Lakes, and on Wednesday down the St. Lawrence Valley, and extending somewhat eastward over New York and New England. For the Southern States, southerly winds, backing to west, followed by clearing weather on Wednesday afternoon. For the Middle States, increasing southeasterly winds, with clouds and rain during the rest of Tuesday night, continuing Wednesday morning, with possibly southerly gales on the coast. For New England, falling barometer, easterly winds, clouds and rain. A severe storm will continue over the Lake region during Tuesday night, and over the Lower Lakes on Wednesday morning, but followed on the Upper Lakes by diminishing northwest winds and clearing weather. A second storm of equal severity is approaching Dakota and Minnesota.

Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Grand Haven, Chicago, and Milwaukee, and are ordered for Rochester, Oswego, Cape May, Baltimore, New York, New Haven, and New London.

MADISON, Wis., April 1.—Six inches of snow have fallen here to-day, and more is coming.

NEW YORK.

Turf Matters—Billiards—Train—Anticipated Ice Combination—Stokes—Miscellaneous Local News.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 1.—At the joint meeting of the owners of trotting-horses and of the Trainers' and Drivers' Association, held last night, the President of the Association stated that certain arbitrary rules of the National Association had induced the trainers and drivers to form an organization to prevent encroachments upon their rights, and he thought that the rules adopted and already approved by upward of sixty trainers and drivers and twenty-five owners of trotting-horses would not conflict with the rules of the National Association.

Another match for the billiard championship and $1,000 a side is arranging between Maurice Daley and Cyrille Dion, the present champion.

Before Judge Charles P. Daly and a Sheriff's jury the sanity of George Francis Train is to be tried on Thursday.

It is reported that the most important ice companies of this city have formed a combination to maintain uniform and paying prices for ice next summer. The rates fixed are said to be to wholesale customers 75 cents per 100 pounds, and to families 70 cents a week.

Emily Faithfull was the guest of the Sorosis at its annual meeting, yesterday. In a short address she alluded with genuine feeling to the happy welcome which she had everywhere found in America. A farewell reception will be given to Miss Faithfull on Thursday next.

James Montgomery, aged 11 years, while playing at hanging Foster, yesterday, at the residence of his parents, in Brooklyn, strangled himself.

The jury in the Nixon murder case were obtained to-day, and the case was opened for the prosecution.

The judgment record in the case of Stokes was filed to-day. The copying of it has occupied one man since Feb. 23.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Arrival of Delegates to Attend the Convention at Springfield.

Meeting of the Central Committee of the State Association.

Speech of President Flagg—Extent of the Organization.

Views of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, on the Railroad Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—The Farmers' Convention to be held in this city to-morrow is the theme of general comment. Large numbers of delegates have already arrived, and the hotels are crowded. Many more would have been present except for the extremely unfavorable weather. The city will be full to-morrow.

This evening, the Central Committee, which consists of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary and Treasurer of the State Association, met at the Agricultural rooms. There were present, W. C. Flagg, of Madison; D. M. D. Richardson, of McHenry; D. W. Dame, of Carroll; Rufus Ford, of Bureau; W. B. Conkling, of Morris; W. Colon, of Pontiac; Gen. L. F. Ross, of Fulton; H. C. Lawrence, of McDonough; T. Butterworth, of Adams; Benj. Dornblazer, of Christain; John Brown, of McLean; J. P. Porterfield, of Champaign; James Wright, of Shelby; M. M. Horton, of Centralia. A few members of the Legislature and some spectators completed the gathering.

W. C. Flagg called the meeting to order, and stated the object of the Convention. They believed it was a good time to meet, while the Legislature was in session, and matters were before that body in which the Association was interested. There were now over one thousand associations organized under the call of the Bloomington Convention, or in sympathy with it. The extent of the organization proved the popularity of the movement. They should make provision to be represented at the Agricultural Congress to be held in Indianapolis in May, to which they were entitled to send two delegates. It was also suggested that they get up a Northwestern Convention, to consider the qestion of transportation as affecting the entire Northwest. They should consider the question of townships, insurance companies, and the financial condition of the Association. It was also suggested that some action be taken relative to the suits brought by the Alton & St. Louis Railroad against certain citizens for refusing to pay the legal fare, as it was not likely the Legislature would do anything.

Mr. G. M. Smith, Secretary of the Association, made a statement, showing the Association to be financially sound; also that 10,000 copies of the proceedings of the Bloomington Convention had been printed and distributed. He had information from Kansas, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota that associations were in the course of formation.

Messrs. Ross, of Fulton, Porterfield, of Champaign, and Brown, of McLean, were appointed a Committee on Finance.

The President stated he had information from R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., that there would be an effort made to hold a National Convention in New York City to consider the subject of cheap transportation. He had also a letter from Josiah Quincy, of Boston, which he read, as follows:

BOSTON, March 25, 1873.

W. C. Flagg, Esq., President of the Illinois State Farmers' Association:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your favor of the 19th inst. I am much obliged to you for the information you give me concerning the anti-monopoly movement at the West. You do me the honor to ask my views of what had best be done for the common interest. The first step is to diffuse information, and to draw attention to the subject. The next is to have a national organization of those who are interested in reducing the cost of transportation. The railroads resemble a regular army, with skillful officers and a full commissariat. The people are like a disorganized mob, that has no concentration of action. Until they have that they are powerless. My own opinion is that ultimately there will be great freight railroads connecting the distant West and the interior with the Atlantic; that the road bed and the stations will belong to the Government; that individuals or associations will be permitted to put their own cars and locomotives upon it under strict regulations as to speed, which should not exceed eight miles an hour, paying such a toll as would give 6 per cent on the actual cost, and keep the road bed and stations in repair. As there would be no necessity to go upon sidings to make way for express trains, the transportation would be about as rapid, and far more certain, than at present. On such a road prices would be reduced by competition, and the amount of capacity for carriage would be enormous, amounting to millions of tons annually. Such is my individual opinion as to what will ultimately take place. As I before stated, the first step is for thinking men to decide what had best to be done, so as to do justice to the capital fairly invested in railroads, and yet protect the interests of the people. I send by this mail Mr. Adams' speech on the regulation of all railroads through the State ownership of one, and also some other speeches and circulars of the old Railroad Anti-monopoly Cheap Freight Railway League, that died with Judge Lorenzo Sherwood. Like John Brown, "His body lies mouldering in the grave;" but when I receive such letters as I do from all parts of the country, I feel that "his soul is marching on," and that it gives cheap food and cheap fuel to the consumer at the East, and a satisfactory return to the producers at the West.

Not expecting to live to see that day, but happy in doing what I can to advance it, I am, very truly, yours,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Mr. Butterworth suggested that the President and Secretary of the State Association represent this State at the Indianapolis Convention. It was afterward decided that Prof. Turner should be Mr. Flagg's substitute, and accompany Mr. Smith to Indianapolis.

Action upon the holding of a Northwestern Convention was postponed.

Mr. S. M. Smith moved that the Township Clubs of each county report to the County Committee the number of bushels of wheat, corn, oats, and number of hogs and cattle on hand in September, and also in December, the statistics to be forwarded to the Secretary for tabulation and subsequent use. The same plan should be adopted throughout the other States of the Northwest. These statistics were intended to affect the statistics of the Assessors.

Mr. Dana gave an account of the way facts of this character are used by the packers to manipulate prices and carry on their business.

On motion of Mr. Butterworth, it was ordered that the Secretary be furnished with the necessary blanks for tabulating the figures as collected.

Senator Whiting, being called upon, spoke briefly. He characterized the recent farmers' meeting as the most important ever held in the State. The country is looking to this convention as one of very great importance.

G. M. Ross spoke of the interest felt among his constituents in regard to railway reform. He thought that distracting questions should not at present be introduced.

Mr. D. T. Porterfield, of Champaign, said that the people of his region were expecting much of the Legislature in regard to railway reform. He approved of the plan of appointing a State agent for the purchase of farm implements.

Capt. Ford, of Bureau, said his people had little confidence in the Legislature. He hoped that the effect of this Convention would be to stiffen the weak knees of legislators.

Mr. Dame said that the eyes of all his constituents were on this Legislature. They expected action on that question. The stock-yards needed looking after. The price charged for the use of the scales were enormous, and one dollar a bushel was asked for corn.

Mr. Lawrence, of Prairie City, believed that the people of Warren County had confidence in the good intentions of the Legislature. He favored the plan of the individual ownership of cars and the putting down of additional side-tracks with necessary switches.

Mr. Butterfield said that Adams County was much excited over the railway question. The people of that county were looking to the Legislature with anxious expectancy.

Other remarks of a similar character were made by the remaining members of the Committee. Mr. Lawrence said that he wished the Legislature to understand that the people would not be satisfied with small concessions from the railroads. They were entitled to the whole loaf.

After remarks from casual speakers, the meeting adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The programme of to-morrow will be something as follows: The Convention will meet in the morning at 10 o'clock. It is expected that the Railway bills, made the special order for to-morrow in the Legislature, will be postponed, and a committee of fifteen from the Assembly and the Convention will meet in conference upon them. The forenoon will be consumed in organization. The afternoon will be spent in speech-making. There is a general desire to hear from such distinguished gentlemen as may happen to be in the city, and speeches from ex-Gov. Palmer and Senator Trumbull may be expected. It is understood that both have been invited to address the Convention.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

Proceedings at the Inquest Yesterday—Testimony of Mrs. Meyers—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer in Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—At the conclusion of Mrs. Meyers' evidence, the Coroner requested her to look around the Court-room, and see if she could see any person in the audience with whom she was acquainted, named Roscoe. Had a bombshell exploded it could not have caused a greater sensation. She arose and slowly looked around. The breathing of the spectators could be heard. At length her eye rested on a rough, dark-looking man, with a dark, heavy moustache, dressed in a brown pea-jacket, and corduroy pantaloons thrust into heavy boots. Pointing towards him, she answered, "Yes, that man's name is Roscoe." Further questioning, however, elicited the fact that he was not the murderer, but another Roscoe, to whom she had once applied for employment.

The Coroner here took a recess until 3 o'clock. The last incident was freely canvassed in the interim, and the general opinion was that she had taken this man's name, and used it as a screen for her guilty lover. Before reassembling, Chief Campbell received a dispatch from Philadelphia, announcing the arrest in that city of a man corresponding with the description of the Spanish murderer.

After recess Mrs. Meyers was recalled, and requested to explain the coincidence of the names of the two Roscoes. She said the one in court visited her six months ago, and wanted to hire a room. She had none to spare, but offered to furnish him with meals. He accepted, but paid her for two weeks only out of five. He told her that his name was Roscoe, and it struck her as singular.

Samuel Roscoe, the individual in question, then took the stand, and denied that he told Mrs. Meyers his name, or that he even boarded with her. He had sold a recipe for new kind of soap to remove stains to the American Novelty Company, and they had hired him to remain in their office a week to explain it to the agents, for whom they advertised. Mrs. Meyer applied for an agency, and on that and two other occasions, on which he called at her house on business, were the only times he saw her. He knew no other man in the city named Roscoe.

The letter received by the brother of the deceased from one Amy Hix, was read. It created a sensation that was almost painfully intense. The foreman, when he had finished, turned to the audience and announced in a loud voice that not a single word was mispelled.

W. W. Goodrich, the witness, went on to state that the envelope was postmarked the 19th, and said that this was the first information he has had of anything incorrect in his brother's habits. Their father had received an exact copy on the Monday previous, word for word, and dot for dot, and, on Thursday, witness went to his brother's house, to see what it meant.

About two weeks before Charles' death, he told the witness that she had gone, and had taken her baggage with her. Her name was Amy Stone or Sloane, and she also went under the alias of Kate Stoddard. The witness' brother described her as having a very violent temper. She had a fair complexion, light hair, and light eyes. Her business was trimming women's hats. The Dr. Smith named is an estimable physician, and denies that he performed the mock marriage. George Baker is a man named Charles Green, brother of the murdered man's first wife. The rest of the testimony went to prove that it could not have been suicide, and so corroborated stories that have already been published. It came out that the first shot was the one behind the left ear. A large number of other witnesses were called, and their testimony was extremely interesting, but no new facts were elicited. It was 8 o'clock before the inquest adjourned.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 1.—The inquest over the body of Charles Goodrich was resumed this morning, before Coroner Whitehill.

Mrs. Myers was called, and testified that she lived at No. 46 Rivington street, New York. Photographs were shown, and she said she recognized one as that of Charles Goodrich, whom she had known about two months; became acquainted with him in New York, but saw him first in Brooklyn; saw him four or five times a week; saw him last on the Thursday night previous to his death; saw him on the corner of Allen and Rivington streets, about 7 o'clock in the evening; met him by agreement; that it was about 9 o'clock when he left; that was at No. 46 Rivington street; he was in the habit of calling on her at her residence, No. 13 Stanton street; he there made the acquaintance of John L. Beach, sometimes called Henry Beach, and Roscoe; never saw them in company together; heard him speak of Roscoe and say he was a dangerous man; there had been a disturbance between them; it was in the evening, in her apartments, in Stanton street; Goodrich, Roscoe, and Beach were present; thought Roscoe was talking about Goodrich; they talked very loud, and she took Goodrich by the arm and led him into another room; Roscoe asked afterwards if she intended to keep company with Goodrich, and said he would be even with her; he often spoke of it, but she could not remember what was said; it was sufficient to indicate that he had unfriendly feelings, but never heard him make any threats toward him; heard him say, "God help the person who comes between you and me;" this was after a quarrel about two weeks before his death; never heard Roscoe say that he knew where Goodrich lived; never remember of telling him; Roscoe carried a pistol; asked him if he was married, and he said "No;" witness saw Roscoe on the Saturday night after Goodrich's death; he told her he was going to Philadelphia; he sometimes went to Baltimore and New Orleans; when she met him in the Bowery, Goodrich's name was not mentioned; she did not think he intended to leave the city; Roscoe wanted to call at her house, but she told him she did not want him to call; had known Roscoe for five or six months; heard him say he had been in Brooklyn; never told her what his business was; thought he was a counterfeiter; he wanted to assist her by giving her counterfeit money to pass; he said it was "the best business out;" first learned of Goodrich's death at No. 22 Orchard street; it might have been Friday morning; saw Roscoe the Saturday after at No. 46 Rivington street; saw him on the sidewalk; he then said he was going to Baltimore; made him no reply; had been to Goodrich's house in DeGraw street, but never remained in the house at night; did not know whether Roscoe had ever been arrested or not; first saw Goodrich in Brooklyn; saw him near the ferry; he stepped on her dress; begged her pardon, and then followed her on the boat and continued talking to her. She made no reply; he followed her home, and asked her if she didn't want a boarder, saying that he could give the best of reference; they then became acquainted; she was not intimately acquainted with Roscoe, and there was no reason for his becoming jealous of Goodrich; after the quarrel in her room, Goodrich met Roscoe coming down stairs, but passed without speaking; another time Roscoe came in while Goodrich was with her, Roscoe declared to her his love; she didn't give him to understand she had an affection for somebody else; she led him to believe she thought more of Goodrich; he answered that his money tempted her; the pistol she saw in Roscoe's pocket was larger than the one found in Goodrich's house; she went with Goodrich frequently to the theatre; went with him on Tuesday before the murder to Broadway and the Central Park, and rode back; met Goodrich some time ago at 302 Broadway; a gentleman came in and said, "Here is Charlie again, I will make it all right"; Goodrich never proposed marriage to her. To a question, why she did not give the authorities information immediately on hearing of the case, the witness stated she had no reason. When the witness found that the boarding-house did not pay, Goodrich advised her to give it up, and offered to pay her rent, provided he could live in private apartments.

The counsel for Mrs. Meyers moved that, at the conclusion of the examination, his client, who is only detained as a witness, be released on her parole. The Coroner refused the motion.

W. W. Goodrich was sworn. A letter was shown witness, which he recognized as having received. The following is a copy of it:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 18, 1873.

Mr. Goodrich:

SIR: I propose to tell the truth. Will you listen? For the past eight months I have been living in the second house of the block of new buildings on DeGraw street, the third door from Fifth avenue. I have lived there unknown to any one, except Charlie. About one year ago I was married to him secretly, for I loved him so truly that his word was law to me. He wished for no one to know of our marriage until some future time, on account of property. The reason connected with it he did not fully explain. I was very foolish, but I was alone in New York with no friend only him. I have learned since then that the clergyman who married us was no minister at all, only a friend of his, Reuben Smith, a doctor, I think, who lived in the city, in December last. A month ago our baby was born. Before that, and since then, Charlie has treated me with the utmost cruelty, disowning all ties between us. Several days ago a woman with ringlets came here to one of the houses after a stove he had for her. I was at the window, and noticed the conversation between them. When Charlie came into the house he told me that we must part; that there was no marriage between us; that he was tired of me, and this woman with the ringlets was his new love. He acknowledged that, and oh, it seemed as if it was not the same world to me now. All is so dark, so desolate. My heart is completely broken. To live and struggle on alone as I have got to do, and cannot without assistance. The reason why I write this, and the circumstances under which I write it are most painful. I have been trying to work. I have been at work in a store all this week. To-night, Saturday night, I came here to my lonely room, and was, very unexpectedly, accosted by a man just as I was unlocking the door. He asked me if I wished to see Mr. Goodrich. I told him "Yes," and asked him who he was. He said his name was George Baker, and that he had been employed to watch the building, and that my trunks and clothes had been taken into another house. I was quite bewildered, and I had not the slightest idea that Charley would ever treat me in this manner. I followed the man into the house, and saw all my things thrown upon the floor. It seems like a dreadful nightmare. To-morrow is the Sabbath, and where will I stay, or what I do. I have no money, and no friends. I am seated on my trunk, writing this to you. My hands are stiff with the cold I cannot hold my pen. For that reason it may not be easy for you to decipher my hurried writing.

(Signed) AMY HIX.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15.

Mr. Goodrich, the witness, said this letter was the only indication he had had of anything wrong on the part of his brother. His father got on Monday or Tuesday an exact copy of this letter. The witness went to the house to see what it meant, and read the letter to his brother, who stated he had met the woman in New York, and had put her in a good place which she had left. The witness saw the dress of a woman as she passed into a room in the house; think his brother said her name was Amy Sloan or Stone; his brother said the letter was written to blackmail, and that the woman had not had a child.

Several witnesses testified seeing deceased with a lady who resembled Mrs. Myers.

Adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A man, supposed to be Roscoe, the murderer of Goodrich, was arrested here to-day, and, as he thoroughly answers the description given, it is supposed he is the guilty party. He came here soon after the murder, and has, during his stay, been engaged in the illegitimate sale of watches. He speaks French, Italian, and Spanish, and expresses entire willingness to undergo the fullest examination, being confident of establishing his innocence.

A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A Mother Hangs Herself in the Delirium of Disease.

Mrs. E. K. Hadde, of No. 370 Twenty-second street, committed suicide about 7 o'clock last evening, by hanging herself to a bed-post in her bedroom. In almost every case of self-murder, the regret which follows the act is much decreased by the fact that the deceased is alone in the world, and no circle of loving friends is broken by his death. This case is a melancholy exception to the rule.

Mrs. Hadde had been prostr[illegible] a nervous disease for [illegible] months past, [illegible] no hope of a recovery, grew very [illegible]. For many days she had feared de[illegible] expressed a wish to die alone [illegible] the family feared that she would [illegible] self-destruction, and she was, therefor[illegible] not permitted to be alone any length of time. [illegible] day she appeared m[illegible] cheerful and [illegible] entertained that sh[illegible] [illegible]. About half-past 6 last evening she [illegible] her husband to her bedside, and requested him to go to an adjoining grocery, and buy her some delicacy. He hesitated to comply with her request, for a time, there being no other person in the house. He finally went out, and was absent not longer than half an hour. When he returned he found the front door locked, and, becoming alarmed, he burst it open, and proceeded at once to his wife's bedroom. On entering it, he was horrified by seeing his wife hanging from one of the posts of her bed by a cord. The poor woman had preferred death by strangulation to the slow wasting away by disease. He cut her down at once and laid her upon the bed. A physician was summoned, but his prompt arrival availed nothing. Life was already extinct.

Mrs. Hadde was highly regarded by all who knew her, and had raised a family of children, consisting of one boy and three girls. The death of his wife by the horrible process before described has almost set Mr. Hadde wild with grief.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The route by which the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad attempts to find its way into Chicago does not meet the pleasure of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The small war which has already begun between these rival companies is thus explained by Mr. Connell, the President of the Connellsville Road. He says the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have just built a branch known as the Southwestern Pennsylvania Railroad from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., to Connellsville, crossing the Mount Pleasant & Bradford Railroad, a short branch road leading to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, at Fountain Mills. With this leased road the Pennsylvania Railroad Company desired to connect, as they alleged, for an interchange of business, and to effect the connection, instead of properly applying therefor, they undertook on a quiet Sunday morning, Feb. 23, to take up the track of the leased road and place their own switch there. This interference with the road was, of course, not tolerated by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, and a few days after the switch was taken up and the track restored. A week or two later the Pennsylvania Railroad again attempted to tear up the tracks of the leased branch, after throwing from the track an engine and train of cars of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, and partially succeeded in doing so, but were compelled to desist and required to restore the track by the arrival on the ground of the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who had summoned officers of law to arrest the trespassers, and had an adequate force to support them. A correspondence then ensued between the officers of the two corporations, in which the President of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad readily assented to make the connection asked for on the terms usually provided in such cases, and which concluded by the same officer granting the only concession asked by the other side. On the night of Saturday, March 23, another attempt to get possession was made by the Pennsylvania Railroad people, and was successfully resisted by the officers and employes of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Road, who held the ground until Sunday night, when both parties withdrew. The next demonstration was on Friday night last, when the President of the Mt. Pleasant & Bradford Railroad Company announced that he took possession again of the road, which had been leased to the P. & C. R. R. Co. for ninety-nine years. He assigned no reason for this action, and tore up the track, connecting the leased road with the P. & C., and cut the telegraph wires so as to prevent interruption. His proceedings since have not been in the slightest degree interfered with, and, of course, the announcement of threatened riots and bloodshed has no foundation in fact. The P. & C. Railroad Company will probably seek their remedy in a different way. The officers of that road claim to have strictly complied with the terms of the lease, and, so far from their being in arrears to the branch road for rent, the reverse has been the case, and the branch road has been in debt to him till Dec. 1, 1872, the date of the last settlement, and perhaps still remains so. This action of the President of the Mount Pleasant & Broadford Railroad is the first announcement received by the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company of any alleged violation of contract or failure to meet obligations. The whole proceeding on the part of the Pennsylvania Company appears to be but another mode of attack on the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, their attempt a few years ago to repeal its charter having been signally frustrated by the Courts, which accompanied their final decision at the time with a rebuke to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for its unconstitutional action.

TOLEDO, O., April 1.—The first train over the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Railroad reached this city from Mansfield, O., this afternoon, crossing the Maumee River by the new bridge. It was greeted by the firing of cannon, music by bands, and the cheers of crowds of citizens who had assembled to witness its arrival.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Harlem Railroad, above Forty-sixth street, has been leased to the New York Central for a term of years at 8 per cent on its capital stock. The Harlem retains its city lines.

MARSHALL, Tex., April 1.—The change of gauge of the old portion of the Texas Pacific Railroad, between Shreveport and Longview, from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8½ inches, was completed yesterday. It is understood the track-laying west from Longview will commence immediately.

TOLEDO, O., April 1.—The first train from Mansfield over the Toledo, Tiffin & Eastern Road crossed the new railroad bridge over the Maumee River, at this city, to-day. It was welcomed by a large concourse of people, the firing of cannon and music by a band. The road is expected to be opened for business on the 14th inst.

Indian Atrocities.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 1.—The *Times* publishes a full account of the massacre of the surveyors, which took place on March 19, on Cimmaran River. The names of the murdered men are Daniel Short and E. M. Denning, of Arkansas City, S. H. David, Chillicothe, Mo., and an Englishman named Robert Pool. The Whirlwind band of Cheyennes was the marauding party. An expedition has been organized at Arkansas City to go to the relief of other surveying parties on the Cimmaran. Much excitement prevails on the frontier.

Arrest of Suspected Murderers.

CINCINNATI, O., April 1.—Two men, answering to the exact description of the persons who murdered the Warden of the jail in which they were confined, in Auburn, N. Y., several days ago, were arrested at Middletown, O., yesterday.

MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON—WINSLOW—At Lacon, Marshall County, Ill., at the residence of the bride's father, Col. R. F. Winslow, by the Rev. A. B. Tomlinson, Mr. Henry D. Clayton, of Chicago, and Miss Belle H. Winslow.

New York papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS'
Leather & Serge Wear
Of all Kinds and Varieties.
Women's, Misses' & Children's
Spring Wear, a Full Line,
AT AUCTION,
By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
BANKRUPT STOCK!
AT AUCTION,
on THURSDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st., consisting of
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths and Piece Goods, Umbrellas, Satchels, &c.
By order of George W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT.
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $780,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and the payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on the amount of their purchase, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 12, 1873.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 24, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Carriages, Phaetons, Top & Open Buggies, and Harness,
By auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10 a. m., at "Exchange," 25, 27, 29, and 31 West Washington-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE RETAIL STOCK
OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Cassimeres, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, etc.,
By auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 9½ a. m., at salesrooms, 25 and 27 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF
DRY GOODS, &c.,
TO-DAY, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.
Large line FRENCH FLOWERS; full assortment of Cutlery; 20 doz. Hats; Cloths, Clothing, Towels, Napkins, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

Important & Peremptory Sale
BY AUCTION, OF
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE
GENUINE
OIL PAINTINGS,
At 183 Madison-st.,
Between Wells and LaSalle-sts.,
Commencing on THURSDAY, April 3, at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7 1-2 p. m.

The collection embraces many fine and original works from the easels of American and Foreign Artists.

The Frames are first-class, Gold Leaf, and are sold with Paintings.

Collection on exhibition, with Catalogues, on Wednesday, April 2.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF
CONDEMNED HOUSES,
At Auction, on Tuesday, April 1, at 10 a. m. on the premises. The houses on Block bounded by Carroll, Wayman, Union, and Desplaines-sts.
The buildings must be removed at once, as the property is to be used for railway purposes. Terms cash. Sale peremptory. By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auct'rs.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.
The above sale, advertised to take place April 1, has been postponed to THURSDAY, April 3, at 10 o'clock.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

HAVENS & CO.
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 9:30 a. m., at
63 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Hosiery, Yankee Notions.
A large line of FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c. A large lot of small CHROMOS, &c.
HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.

$10,000 SHERIFF'S SALE,
AT
16 & 18 ELDRIDGE-COURT.
The entire contents of these elegant residences, consisting of fine Parlor and Chamber Sets, splendid dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, will be peremptorily sold at Auction
Thursday, April 3, at 10 o'clock.
The furniture to be sold is in good order, and cost a short time ago about Ten Thousand Dollars.